RCMA

NEWSLETTER

MAY 1986

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OF MONITOR RADIO LISTENERS

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RCMA NEWSLETTER

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION:

1. Input to the RCMA Newsletter must be mailed to the proper editors, whose addresses are included in the individual column headlines. If no particular column seems appropriate, send input to RCMA, 1 West Potomac, Williamsport, MD 21795.

2. To forward a letter to a specific RCMA member whose address you do not know, put your message to that person in a stamped envelope with your return address on it; mail to RCMA General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676.

3. PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR RCMA MEMBERSHIP NUMBER WITH ALL CORRESPONDENCE to newsletter editors or club headquarters.

4. If you require a reply when writing to RCMA headquarters or to one of the editors, you MUST enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope.

5. Please write on only one side of the paper.

6. Please don't combine in one letter several items that should go to different addresses.

7. If you want to type what you submit to the newsletter, please don't exceed a seven-inch column width and please single space. Doing this may save an editor from having to retype the material. Please don't use script type.

8. Your RCMA membership number and expiration date appear on your newsletter mailing label.

9. You may join or renew your membership for ONLY one year at a time.

10. RCMA accepts paid advertising. For information on advertising rates and mechanical requirements, contact Carol Ruth, RCMA Advertising Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676.

RCMA NEWSLETTER

ISSUE 123 MAY 1986

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RCMA, Inc., P.O. Box 4563, Anaheim, CA 92803

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CONTACTING RCMA?

Membership applications or renewals, address changes, inquiries about delivery or renewal problems:

Write to: RCMA General Manager
P.O. Box 542
Silverado, CA 92676

Comments or questions about RCMA club policy or newsletter content: Write to: William Mauldin, RCMA General Editor
2268 N. W. 30th Rd.
Boca Raton, FL 33431

Letters for publication in "Your Thoughts" column: Write to: Ginny Slick
1 West Potomac
Williamsport, MD 21795

Correspondence sent to RCMA's Anaheim Post Office Box will still be answered, but there will be a 4-6 week delay.

CAD dispatch position at "Net 6", Orange County, CA. Fire calls are taken for Huntington Beach and several surrounding communities. CRT's at the upper right show unit status, and ones at left are surveillance of the outside. Photo by Hugh Stegman

The RCMA Newsletter is published by members of the RADIO COMMUNICATIONS MONITORING ASSOCIATION, Inc., P.O. Box 4563, Anaheim CA 92803. Subscription rate/membership fee is $16.50 for U.S. residents. For persons in other countries, the following rates apply: Canada and Mexico—$18.50; Europe—$20.00, South Pacific and Asia—$21.50. These dues are payable in U.S. funds and are subject to change. Information contained herein is obtained primarily from members and does not necessarily present the position or reflect the opinion of RCMA as a whole. The RCMA does not necessarily recommend or endorse products or services advertised herein. The publication is copyrighted ©. Reproduction of any material in this newsletter is prohibited without prior written consent.

CALENDAR

Send notices of upcoming events for the Calender section to:
John R. Clark, 2701 Fairview Road, Costa Mesa, CA 92620
Deadline: 1st of the month two months prior to cover date.

R.C.M.A. Greater L. A. Area Chapter

Contact : Eric J. Christensen (CA-LA-045) KA6IHT 224.66 MZz
P.O. Box 3962 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670-1962

Friday 25 April 1986 Tour 8:00 PM Los Angeles PD Dispatch Center ECCCS

City Hall East 4th floor basement. 200 N. Main Street, Los Angeles
Parking is anywhere you can. This tour is one of the best we have.

Saturday 24 May 1986 Tour 11:30 AM *** note 4th Saturday ***

United States Forest Service - South Zone Communications Center
2524 Mulberry, Riverside (S.W. corner of SR 91/SR 60 Freeways)
Best exit from SR 60 at first available exit from SR 91 going East,
and hook back over SR 91 on Spruce St. This is the home of 415.525
South Zone Dispatch where major fires are coordinated.

R.C.M.A. West Los Angeles Chapter

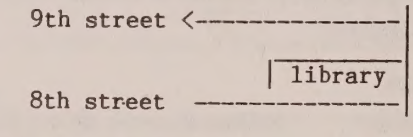
Contact : Hugh Stegman (CA-LA-472) (213) 473-8333
11622 Exposition Blvd #2, Los Angeles, CA 90064
Talk in: 146.925 MHz (-600 PL-2A) Tues 1930 hrs net.

The new West Los Angeles Chapter of RCMA meets on the 2nd Wednesday of every month, at 7:30 PM, at Shakey's on Sepulveda Blvd. and Playa or Jefferson (depends on which way you're going), in Culver City. This is a few blocks north of Fox Hills Mall, and the 405 freeway.

Meetings are scheduled for May 14, June 11, and July 9, 1986. Also don't forget to attend the tours scheduled by the Greater L.A. chapter. All of these are outstanding

Austin Area Radio Listeners Meeting

Meeting every 2nd Tuesday 6:45 PM Austin Public Library 4th floor room B. For more information, contact Richard Quintanilla TX 043 Austin Radio Club, P.O. Box 5053, Austin TX 78763



4th Annual All Texas Meeting
Saturday 21st June 1986
Austin Public Library
4th floor room A 1:PM-4:45PM

R.C.M.A. Chicago

Contact Edward Robert Sirovy IL-004 312 969 2856
311 S. Williams Street, Westmont, I1 60559

Meetings: Location as of this printing is still not final. Send a SASE to above address for late breaking news. Your help in locating a place would be appreciated. Remaining meeting dates are tentative.

Saturday April	19	1986	12:30 PM
Saturday June	7	1986	12:30 PM
Saturday August	2	1986	12:30 PM
Sunday August	17	1986	Field Exercise (Shoe Factory
Saturday September	27	1986	12:30 PM Woods)
Saturday November	15	1986	12:30 PM

Visitors are welcome but please confirm the date in advance.

A SASE on file assures notification of tours and other items which may be scheduled on short notice.

R.C.M.A. for D.C., MD, VA, & DE

Contact: Capitol Hill Monitors % Alan Henney (MD 069)
6912 Prince Georges Ave, Takoma Park, MD 20912

R.C.M.A. Minneapolis — St. Paul Area

Contact: Chuck Steier MN-008 (612) 927-9253
4820 Hwy 7, Minneapolis, MN 55416

A SASE on file assures notification of chapter activities (tours, gatherings, etc). Non members are welcome to attend.

Southern New England Scanners Club

The Southern New England Scanners Club is currently undergoing a reorganization.

All Ohio Scanner Club

Contact : Dave Jones Treasurer or John Thyne Secretary
P.O. Box 148, Vandalia, Ohio 45377

The All Ohio Scanner Club covers the area of Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ontario, Canada. We welcome members from these and other areas who wish to join our club.

The ALL OHIO SCANNER CLUB will host it's second annual summer meeting and picnic on Saturday, August 17,1986, in Columbus, Ohio. All RCMA area members are invited to attend. For further information, please send a SASE to the address below.

50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 4503-1036

R.C.M.A. Wisconsin

Contact Scott W. Miller WI-039
122 Greenbriar Drive, Sun Prairie, WI 53590

NEED BACK ISSUES OF THE RCMA NEWSLETTER:

Lots (Months/Year)	No. of Issues	Price
Sept 75 — June/July 76 (No Oct. or Nov. Published)	7	$2.00
August — Dec. 76 (No Oct. Published)	4	$3.00
Jan. — June 77	6	$4.00
July — Dec. 77	6	$4.00
Jan. — June 78	6	$5.00
July — Dec. 78	6	$5.00
Jan. — June 79	6	$6.00
July — Dec. 79	6	$7.00

1980—to date issues are available at $1.50 per copy

Order Total	Include This Amount of Postage
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$10.50 — $15	#3.30
$15.50 — $25	$4.15
$25.50 — $35	$5.50
Over $35	$7.00

Send your request & check/M.O. (payable to RCMA) to:
RCMA General Manager
P.O. Box 542
Silverado, CA 92676

your thoughts

Kurt Swaney, P.O. Box 1198, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-8198

Editor:

Out here in trendy L.A., where car phones are the biggest and dumbest fad since CB's, yet another lousy idea has started. This is the notion that all this chatter is mass entertainment, to be spilled to the press, blatted all over wide-coverage ham repeaters, or bragged about in radio stores ("I have this set (point to the most expensive one) and guess what I heard...").

The amount of sheer crap around was dramatized by a February story in the Los Angeles Times, where some numbskull spouted tons of sheer sex and depravity supposedly overheard on cellular phones. I laughed at the time, especially since his radio was a BC 210. Now that WOULD have been worth bragging about! Of course, the Times had to retract, and explain about VHF car phones.

Unfortunately, I have even seen a bit of this horn-tooting in the RCMA Newsletter. Now, I hear some funny stuff too, but let's keep it inside the radio room, okay?

Not only is this already the law, but it's just good P.R.. It will be a lot easier to convince Congress if we don't appear to be supporting just the behavior they are worried about.

Thanks,

Hugh Stegman

To The Editor.

In re-reading a past issue of the RCMA Newsletter, I came across a lament of "Where Have the News Media Gone? The question is also asked of several agencies, and perhaps I can provide an answer.

I am the General Manager of a broadcast news service which operates in Tampa and Orlando, I previously was Network News Manager for Metro Traffic Control.

In the news business, security of communications is vital - you don't want to give away a hot lead to your competitor who's monitoring you on a scanner. In addition, good radio systems are expensive. Broadcasters don't work remote broadcast systems via community reporters; we put up our own towers, our own repeaters, and absorb these cost ourselves.

To solve the problems of security and cost, many of us have gone to 800mHz commercial trunked radio systems and cellular telephones. In our operation, we still use 450.5875 to broadcast our reports to radio stations, but, except where proscibed by Commission Rules, we use trunked radios, cellular and some VHF RCC telephones for information gathering.

And other agencies? Well, look for those spiral 800mHz cellular antennae and you'll see them every where. On an experimental basis, several St. Petersburg, FL., patrol cars now have cellular phones installed in addition to regular radios.

Sincerely,

John Pilger

John A. Pilger (MD-006)
General Manager

To the Editor:

I am disappointed, shocked, and surprised at the editorial position of the RCMA staff. For our organization to give any hint of approval, support, or agreement with the U.S. Communications Act is very dangerous.

The entire bill or bills must be defeated---and now. Whenever any proposed legislation has even one word in it which is open to question or interpretaion, it is a danger to civil liberty. Everyone, including the legislative sponsors have admitted that there are unanswered questions.

I want laws which will provide penalties to parties who willfully invade privacy and disrupt communications. These laws must state what communications mediums are considered private. Any communications which have been transmitted into the air cannot be considered private, unless means not available to the public are employed to preserve privacy.

Under current rules set by the Supreme Court, there are degrees of privacy expectation. Unless state of the art devices are employed, no 'broadcaster' can reasonably expect privacy.

The cellular telephone industries claim that devices such as digital voice protection (DVP)et al, would be too costly to their prospective customers, and that such measures would be impractical. Anyone who is able to afford cellular service should be happy to pay the additional cost to insure privacy.

I feel the providers of mobile telephone service are guilty of fraud if they imply their service is secure from interception.

In reality, all mobile telephone service is actually radio communications---not telephonce service. Telephone companies are the biggest offenders of violations of FCC rules. These include interference, off frequency operations, failure to give station identification, and misleading advertising. Users of cellular telephone service routinely use obscene language over the air. The FCC does nothing about it.

The Communications Privacy Act is a complex ploy to to destor the rights of private citizens. It is another example of Big Business and Big Gonernment uniting to crush the individual citizen. Laws such as these were enacted in other countries to 'protect the security of their governments." Many of these countries now have 'government' controlled entertainment.

Sincerely yours,
John Henry Hart

ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CLUBS

NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

ANARC is a federation of the most responsible, well established radio listening clubs in North America. RCMA attained Full Member status in ANARC in 1977. For a list of the ANARC Member and Associate Member clubs send a self-addressed, stamped business size envelope with your request to the address below.

Write to Joe Barr, 1500 Bunbury Dr., Whittier, CA 90601, for the following:
Copy of ANARC Club List — Sent 25¢ and an SASE (business size)
Sample Copy of ANARC Newsletter — Send 60¢ and an SASE (business size)
Annual Subscription to ANARC Newsletter — $7.50 for residents of U.S., Canada, and Mexico; $10 Overseas (Airmail)

ANARC 1986 Convention will be held July 18-20 in Montreal, Quebec, Canada,

Registration details from Ian McFarland, Radio Canada International, P.O. Box 6000, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3A8 Canada

MAY 16-19 EUROPEAN DX COUNCIL 20th Annual Meeting, Paris, France. Sponsored by: Billboard/World Radio TV Handbook and Radio France International. For

information or registration forms send 3 IRC's to AMITIE RADIO, BP 56, F-94002, Creteil Cadex, France.

MAY 10 SOUTHERS CALIFORNIA AREA DXERS (SCADS) will have a booth at "Community Festival", at Golden West College, Huntington Beach, CA.

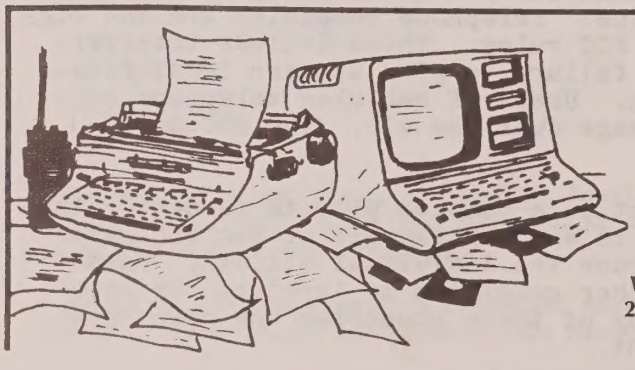
MAY 19 HCJB SPECIAL TELEPHONE CALL-IN PROGRAM will be part of their 25th Anniversary of the DX Party Line on HCJB, Quito, Ecuador. ANARC member clubs and DXers everywhere are invited to participate by either letter, tape recording, or by telephone. Send to: John E. Beck, Produceer, DXPL, HCJB, The Voice of the Andes, English Service, Castilla 691, Quito, Equador, South America.

AUG 2 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AREA DXERS (SCADS) will present Arthur Cushen, National President, New Zealand Radio DX League, as guest speaker, at their meeting. For information send a #10 SASE to Don Schmidt, SCADS, 3809 Rose Ave, Long Beash, CA 90807-4334.

Antique Radio Classified is a national monthly publication. Sample copy $1.50 %Gary B. Schneider, 9511 Sunrise Blvd, Cleveland, Ohio 44133. Old time radio receivers, equipment, auction reports, shows are given an in-depth coverage.

DX POWER Effective Techniques for Radio Amateurs, by Eugene B. Tilton, is a complete survival manual for every radio hobbiest entering the competitive DXing. Published by American Radio Relay League and available from TAB Books Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214, Book 1740 price $9.70 paperback

"Secrets of Successful QSL'ing" by Gerry L. Dexter, is a new, complete guide to reception reporting and QSL collecting with a forward by Ian McFarlland, Radio Cananda International. Copies of this new book are priced at $9.95 + $1.00 shipping. Tiare Publications, P.O. Box 493, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin 53147



From The CAPTAIN'S DESK

William Mauldin, RCMA General Editor
2268 N.W. 30th Rd., Boca Raton, FL 33431

NEW EDITOR PUBLIC SAFETY SOUTHEAST

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we announce the appointment of Jorge L. Rodriguez as the new Editor of Public Safety Southeast. Jorge presented a very impressive application package. He is certainly well qualified for the position, and we welcome him to the staff. You will see Jorge in print starting with the next issue. All Public Safety Southeast material should be sent to:

Jorge L. Rodriguez, Editor
RCMA Public Safety Southeast
3301-B121 SW 13th Street
Gainesville, FL 32608

I would once again like to express the appreciation of the membership and staff to John Dorsey, former Editor of Public Safety Southeast, for his many hours of work and effort, and especially for the fine work he did on behalf of the RCMA Public Safety Southeast buffs. We will look forward to seeing John's contributions in the future.

ELECTRONICS COMMUNICATION PRIVACY ACT

By the time this edition of the NEWSLETTER goes to print, the pending Bills of the Privacy Act may already be on the floor of the Senate and House. It has been most interesting to follow the hearings which have taken place regarding the pro and con. If

this legislation does pass, it is a known fact that it will certainly have a profound effect on what you will be listening to in the future. Kurt Swaney of RCMA has done a fine job in his coverage and reporting on the Privacy Act. There will be more on this subject in this issue, I'm sure. At this point, all I can do is urge each and every one of you who has not done so to write your representatives and let them know your feelings regarding the Bills. As the matter comes to the floor of the House and Senate, your input will have more effect than ever. Your elected representatives will respond to your input. If you have not taken the time to write, if it is not too late by the time you read this issue of the NEWSLETTER, I urge you again to write your representatives and voice your opinion on this matter. If you don't voice your opinion, then you have no one to blame but YOURSELF.

Please send Kurt copies of your correspondence to your representatives in Washington, and send him copies of their response to you. We, the staff, need to know of your feelings, input and the representative response to you. DO NOT send the letters to me. Send them to Kurt. His address is in this edition of this and past NEWSLETTERS.

HOW CURRENT AND VALID ARE MEMBER CONTRIBUTIONS?

Many editors have expressed concern regarding how current and valid some member submitted material is at the time of printing. I also found this to be somewhat of a problem when I was editor of the Public Safety Southeast column. As we have mentioned, we have had some problems too with unknowingly printing copyrighted material in some of the columns. To help make our columns and the material contained in them of greater value, I would like to suggest to all members that when you send in a contribution, give the editor some notes as to where the material came from. Notes on whether you actually have monitored each frequency, whether is came from the user by letter, or whether part of the data is actually from directories or other sources will be helpful to the editor when he prints the material.

Publications such as FOX, MONITOR AMERICA and POLICE CALL usually don't object if small items of information are selected for reprinting just so long as they receive credit for the data. In fact, some of these excellent reference books have actually given editors permission to print small collections of information in exchange for credit and mention in the column. We do need to credit other sources when they are used. If you actually monitor a frequency, if a user in your monitoring area actually makes a major frequency change, or if you come up with some data directly from a department or a representative of that department, please note this in your report to the RCMA editor.

No other club or publication can come close to our "reporting staff"! Each RCMA member is a club reporter, and we have the ability to collect, report and print monitoring information which can't be touched by the others, even the so called professional magazines. Can you just imagine what our club NEWSLETTER would be like if each of us sent an editor just an update on what we listen to on our scanner just once a year! I only wish I had the ability to get each one of you to do just that. Please try to keep these objectives in mind when submitting material to an editor:

(1) If you have actually monitored the frequency, note that you have verified the information yourself. If you are uncertain about something related to the report, the user, the code or the frequency, say so in the contribution --- and ask that the editor encourage others who might also have the information to verify your report.

(2) If your source of information is a directory, and you have NOT actually monitored the frequency or the code, give credit where credit is due. We always want to be one step ahead of the directories, if possible. However, if using directory material makes your report more complete, then mention the source so we may credit them. They know we are not trying to steal material and sell it for profit, and we like to deal fairly with them, and credit where credit is due.

(3) Finally, if you are at all doubtful about your report, by all means say so in the contribution. The worst thing we can do is print something that is totally incorrect. If you think you know something, and want other members to send in corrections and updates, the editor can print the information in this manner and we will all learn something new about the frequency or user.

While working as an Editor of Public Safety Southeast, I often received letters saying that nothing has ever been printed about "my area". If this is true in YOUR case, then submit all that YOU know about your favorite subject. You will see others in your area quickly respond with corrections, additions or updates. It does work. Try it.

NEW SCANNING PUBLICATIONS

The 1986 edition of POLICE CALL is out! The 1986 ORANGE edition published by Gene Hughes and Hollins Radio Data is again one of the most complete radio directories available. Gene goes to great length to collect and publish complete FCC license information on every police, fire, special emergency and local government agency in the USA. In addition, POLICE CALL offers details on military, national park, railroad and other items of interest. As in the past, there are notes on frequency use and assignment, and details on the license, call letters, unit assignments of each frequency. In past years, POLICE CALL, broken down into geographic volumes for better distribution and easier use, could be found at Radio Shack stores and radio dealers everywhere! We wish to thank Gene Hughes for mentioning RCMA in his publications, and look forward to another year with his outstanding frequency reference books!

FOX has issued another SCANNER RADIO LISTING! This time, the area of coverage is the greater Indianapolis area. As with past FOX directories, the 229 page book offers detailed coverage with confirmed notes by the channels actually monitored in the field survey. The codes, frequencies, channel assignments and other details are there for most public safety departments. There are the usual alphabetical listings with cross references. Coverage is not just for public safety, as railroads, business, federal government, transportation, and many other services are all there in detail. Information on the Indianapolis directory and other FOX Scanner books can be obtained by calling FOX at 1-800-543-7892.

RCMA welcomes the chance to review publications related to our hobby of radio monitoring, and we appreciate publishers mentioning RCMA in their books as a club devoted to the hobby. We encourage our members to support those publications which mention and support our organization!

NATIONAL WEATHER SERVICE DROPS SHORTWAVE TELETYPE SERVICE

Much to the dismay of many weather buffs, teletype monitors and many ham operators, the National Weather Service has announced they will be discontinuing the shortwave weather teletype reporting service on twelve HF frequencies sometime very soon. The 100 word per minute, 850 shift weather service has been especially useful to ham operators during hurricanes, and the weather information has been useful and enjoyed by many others during the past years. As with many government services, the budget cuts will soon be felt by another group as this service is taken off the airways. The National Weather Service has made many changes in the way weather data is distributed, and in it's comments, the NWS and NOAA have said that since repair costs on transmitter sites has increased, and the weather information is available by satellite and private weather companies, the HF service is no longer justified. I will have to give Bob Grove and MONITORING TIMES credit for being the first to report this news, as the MT news item reached me long before the NWS announcement was published in other weather and aviation publications. Nice work, Bob!

I would like to see RCMA publish a SPECIAL FEATURE on how to obtain the NWS hourly reports, satellite pictures and FAX information from the new satellite offerings. If you have any information on the satellite, the transponder codes and so on, please write me with the information! Send any information available to me at the address noted in the column heading. We will hopefully get something together for all to read soon!

CLOSING COMMENTS

Our 1986 RCMA General Survey will be written and printed very soon. The centerfold survey, like last year, will guide and direct the RCMA staff in making both the club and the NEWSLETTER serve the membership to a greater degree. If you have any questions you would like to submit for survey consideration, please send them along to me right away. Editors and members alike are encouraged to send suggestions. All will be considered and perhaps they will give us a chance to better understand the needs of the majority.

When communicating with an editor, please do so by letter. Many editors have irregular schedules, and phone calls are not only expensive but are sometimes quite difficult to answer. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your questions and contributions if you desire a response. The club does not pay postage costs for the volunteer staff, and this small effort on your part is both appreciated and helpful to the editors. RCMA and the NEWSLETTER are here as a direct result of you, the member, and your written contribution reports. We need your continued active participation if we are to be successful in being the best, most up-to-date club and publication! Take a few minutes today and write the editor of your choice with information on what you are listening to. The collection and distribution of information is what makes RCMA special!

AIRCRAFT

Send private, commerical, firefighting and law enforcement aircraft frequencies of interest in the 108-136 MHz range and frequencies in other bands above 30 MHz associated with airports and aircraft plus questions, articles and tips related to aircraft monitoring to:

Darrel Charest, 1913F Oak Creek Lane, Bedford, TX 76022

As my notes are being assembled for this months column, I realize that I have failed to send some computer listings for aircraft company frequencies to John Pierce of Kissimmee, Florida. John called several weeks ago to ask if I needed any company frequencies and I mentioned that our General Editor had forwarded a complete computer printout for the entire country. And while this is very usefull, many of the frequencies listed on the printout aren't active. For this reason, it would be helpful for readers who monitor these channels to forward information on those they know are active.

Don CASMO-32 wrote with a list of frequencies from the San Francisco Bay area. From his kitchen window Don has an excellent view of the tower from which he can observe the aircraft as he monitors them. Unless you are an air traffic controller, it is difficult to appreciate the talent and skill required to control the aircraft to and from San Francisco. Arriving aircraft would normally land on runway 27 and would be spaced precisely 3 miles apart. Departing aircraft would takeoff on runway 1 with a crossing departure spaced between every arrival. Picture an "X" as the two runways, with one leg of the X used by arrivals and the other used by departures. The two meet at the center, and to space the departures precisely between the arrivals requires superb timing. Don goes on to say that many people can be seen observing this traffic in the city of Millbrae just down the highway, where they park at Millbrae Ave and Bayshore Highway.

Carl Gerosa, NY-117, was thinking of us during a recent Florida vacation. He used high Regency HX-1000 to listen to the aircraft band at Sarasota Bradenton airport. Carl reports the tower is on 120.1 and ATIS on 121.33.

Bill Turner, CAAL025, forwarded a booklet and card he picked up during a flight with a friend where they landed at a small airport. The booklet is published by the Air Force at McClellan Air Force Base and is part of a continuing program of the USAF to increase awareness of the mid-air collision potential when operating near military bases. Not only does the booklet describe in detail many of the aircraft operating in the Sacramento area, but also contains a number of interesting facts related to vision. For example, unless you have been tested for glaucoma few among us would realize we have blind spots in each of our eyes; that it takes about 2½ seconds to change our focus from one object to another and the time increases with fatigue and age. If two aircraft are on a collision course, they will appear motionless to each other. This lack of motion makes spotting the aircraft even more difficult. The time required to recognize an aircraft and become aware of the collision potential as well as decide on a course of action could take from as little and 2 or 3 seconds or 10 seconds or more. From my few flights in the T-38, I knew we would have to avoid any small civil traffic that might be in the area, because at the speed we were flying (about 400knots) and the small size of our aircraft, the civil pilot could not see us and maneuver in time to avoid a collision.

John Henry Hart, PA-019, wrote to say he had two new scanners capable of receiving the aircraft band. One a Regency MX-7000 the other the Bearcat 800 XLT. John also asked some questions that might be of interest.

1. What does the term "heavy" mean in aircraft communications. The word "Heavy" is added to the identification of any aircraft that is capable of flying at a gross weight of 300,000 lbs or more. The heavier the aircraft, the more wake turbulence that aircraft is capable of generating. Wake turbulence is most easily described as two tornados trailing the wing tips of every aircraft in flight. The effect on a following or crossing aircraft is almost as disasterous. Not only does wake turbulence affect small trailing aircraft they can affect the larger ones as well. The most common result of a wake turbulence encounter is turbulence. But these encounters also generate a rolling tendency in the following aircraft that could easily end up with inverted flight. Should this occur close to the ground, it could easily spoil your whole week.

2. John noticed that some military installations list operating frequencies in the 118-136mhz band, normally used for civil aviation. Military towers and approach control facilities must be capable of communicating and controlling civil aircraft and for this reason most do operate in the 118-136 band.

3. He also noticed that civil airports sometimes listed UHF frequencies in the 225-400mhz band which is used for control of military aircraft. All FAA towers and approach control units are capable of operating in the UHF band for controlling military aircraft. In fact nearly every VHF frequency will have a paired UHF channel. When the controller transmits on 118.1 for example, he may be simultaneously transmitting on 257.8. When you are listening to 118.1 and do not hear the aircraft respond, in all likelyhood the aircraft is using 257.8.

4. What are the VHF and UHF emergency frequencies. For civil aircraft the frequency is 121.5mhz and for military the frequency is 243.0mhz. These same frequencies serve a dual role. Not only are aircraft and ground stations capable of voice communications on these two channels, they are also used by small aircraft in that their ELTs (Emergency Locator Transmitters) radiate a signal on both frequencies when it has been activated in an accident. In most cases the signal will continue for at least 24 hours and will lead search and rescue aircraft to the scene of the accident. In many cases over the past 10 years the ELTs have saved many lives as a result of short time required to locate the downed aircraft.

5. The question was asked if a pilot experiencing an emergency would change to the emergency frequency or declare his problem on the channel he was using. In those cases where the pilot is in contact with a ground station, he will remain on that frequency to declare his distressed condition. One the other hand, if the pilot is not in contact with a ground station, he would be well advised to change to 121.5mhz to alert ground stations to his situation. Most, but not all, air traffic facilities monitor 121.5 and 243.0mhz. A call on 121.5mhz will normally get the same attention you might expect if you had just hit the $ jackpot in Las Vegas - it gets everyones attention.

Now for some frequencies:

From Bill Turner CAAL025,

Sacramento Approach Control
124.5/123.7/119.1

Travis Approach Control
126.6 (North) 119.9 (South)

Mather Tower
126.2

McClellan Tower
124.6

Stage III Radar Service
125.6/124.5

Castle Approach Control
121.4/126.5/124.8

Beale Tower
126.2

Castle Tower
118.45

Sacramento Departure
127.4

From Don CASMO-32

San Francisco Airport
Tower 120.5
Ground 121.8/121.65
ATIS 115.8/113.7
Unicom 122.95
Clearance 118.2
AIRINC 129.4
Weather 125.65

Bay Approach Control
Approach NW 120.9
NE 135.4
E 132.55
SE 135.65
Departure 124.4
135.1
Oakland FSS 122.5

From Gary Thomas Wis 078

Austin Staubel (Wisconsin)
Tower 118.7
Ground 121.9

Rock County (Janesville, Wis)
Tower 118.8
Ground 121.9

Approach & Departure 119.4
ATIS 124.1

Dane Co - Truax (Madison, Wis)
tower 119.3
Ground 121.9
Approach & Departure East 120.1
West 124.0
ATIS 124.65
FSS 122.6

Gen. Mitchell Field (Milwaukee)
Tower 119.1
Ground 121.9
Approach 126.5/118.0
Departure 125.35/119.65
ATIS 126.4
FSS 122.1

Approach & Departure 126.0

La Crosse Municipal
Tower 124.3
Ground 121.8
Approach & Departure 128.6
FSS 122.35

Timmerman (Milwaukee)
Tower 120.5
Ground 121.7
Approach and Departure 125.35
ATIS 128.3

Whittman Field (Oshkosh, Wis)
Tower 118.5
Ground 121.9
Approach and Departure 127.5
ATIS 125.8

Mr. George Write from Groveland, Calif submitted a list of frequencies I intended to use in an earlier issue but nearly overlooked them.

Columbia Airport and Pine Mountain Lake Airport both use 123.0mhz as a common traffic advisory frequency (CTAF).

San Andreas Airport and Mariposa Airport use 122.8 for CTAF.

Angeles Camp is listed on 128.15 and this one puzzles your editor. It is within the band used by a control tower but I doubt if one is in operation at Angeles Camp, and the frequency is no where near the Unicom band. Perhaps George could clear this up for us.

Merced Airport
Tower 121.0

Modesto Airport
120.0

Mediflight Helicopter
153.385

Stockton Airport
Tower 120.3

Castle AFB
Tower 118.45

Stanislaus Co
120.0

KCRA TV Chnl 3
Helicopter 161.73

CHP Helicopter
39.60

California Department of Forestry Fire-Aircraft
Blue Net 151.28 Green Net 151.295 Yellow Net 151.31

Department of Interior Fire Aircraft
168.55

Military Airlift Command
130.65

From Kevin Bathrick NY314

Westchester Co (White Plains, NY)
Tower 119.7/126.75/126.2
Ground 121.8
Clearance 127.25
ATIS Arr 116.6 Dep 133.8
Unicom 122.95

NY Area Company Freqs
Pan American Airlines 35.94
Scandanavian Airlines 30.76
Seaboard Airlines 151.715
Trans Carribean 460.800
Trans World Airlines 151.715
United Airlines 460.725
United Airlines 153.38

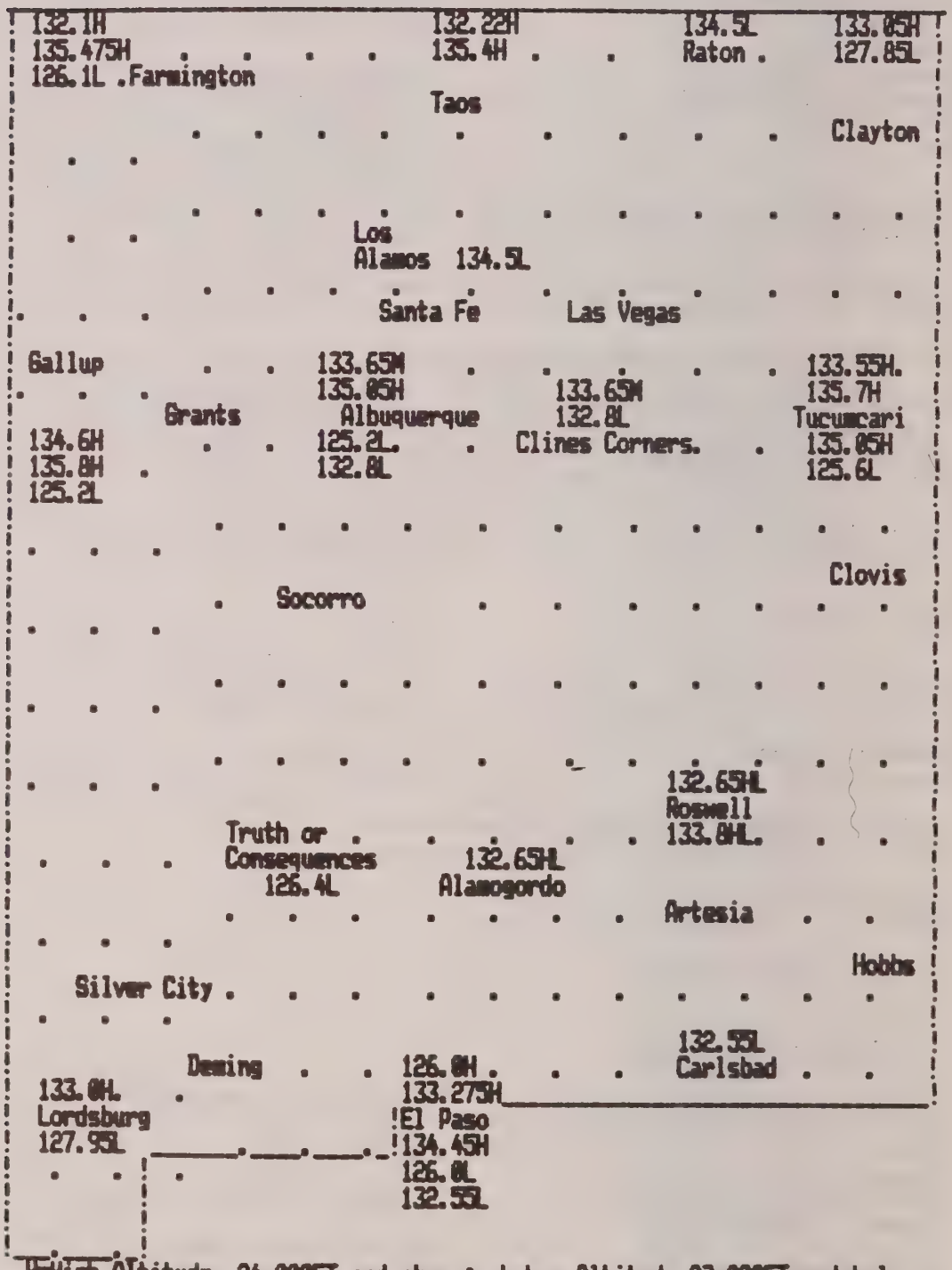
Dutchess Co. (Poughkeepsie, NY)
Tower 124.0
Ground 121.8
FSS 122.4
AIRINC 130.95/131.525/131.75

NY Area Company Freqs
Bulter Aviation 151.835
Delta Airlines 151.745
Eastern Airlines 460.75
Icelandic Airlines 464.35
National Airlines 460.85
New York Airlines 461.1
Republic Airlines 453.475
Overseas National 460.825

From Bill Tobin NM015

The following chart depicts frequencies used by the Albuqerque Air Route Traffic Control Center in New Mexico. Albuquerque also controls parts of Arizona, Oklahoma and Texas. These frequencies are not shown on the chart.

AIR ROUTE TRAFFIC CONTROL CENTER FREQUENCY MAP - NEW MEXICO



H=High Altitude 24,000FT and above; L=Low Altitude 23,000FT and below
M=Medium Altitude 24,000FT to 33,000FT when in use
Some of the frequencies are the same at adjacent sites in a sector to provide improved communications across the mountains.

Some of these frequencies have been on hold for some time, but we are up to date now so hopefully we won't have serious delays in later Newsletters.

AMATEUR RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

This column is for reporting on amateur radio activities that may be of interest to scanner listeners. Send reports and questions concerning repeater nets, civil emergency systems, packet ratio, amateur TV, etc., to:

Terry Stader, MI-062, 8 Christopher Road, Westford, MA 01886

Greetings.... Welcome to the May edition. I have started receiving some correspondence from some of you. This is very encouraging as I could run on and on with true editorialization in this column. But what ham isn't good at rattling on..... That ought to draw some criticism!

I have been reading in some of the amateur radio magazines along with almost any other communications related publication, all of the stir the proposed Communications Privacy Act of 1985 is having. I hope you that are interested in listening to your shortwave and scanner receivers are letting your representatives in Washington know what you think. This legislation could have some wide ranging effects on what the equipment the manufactures ie, Bearcat/Electra, Kenwood, Sony, Icom and Yeasua will produce in the future. Amateur Radio has received some negative and positive input in Washington with respect to this proposed legislation. Some hams recently demonstrated a phone patch on two-meters and the represntative was appalled that the person answering the phone did not know they were "on the air"! This is really what the "celluar radio" types are trying to discourage, the ability of **ANYONE** to listen in on a telephone-type call! Someone made an analogy the other day that this legislation really is "punishing the American people for discovering the President is walking around naked!". Why doesn't the celluar industry do what the satellite industry did.... start scrambling. Maybe someone should mention that in their letter!

Those of you that are just listeners should really try and join the ranks of the Amateur Radio community this may be for your own benefit. On January 30, 1986 there was a hearing in Washington at the House of Representatives. Present were AT&T, Sothwestern Bell and Tandy Corp.(Radio Shack), Perry Williams, W1UED with the ARRL and Terry (Richard) Colgan, WD5GWC, Executive Secretary of Association of North American Radio Clubs(ANARC), RCMA is a member. Some movement is beeing seen, as a result of this hearing, towards the ARRL, which maybe sould ally with ANARC. The ARRL presented information that hams need equipment that receives outside of their bands. "The use of...a multiband radio receiver by a licensed amateur should not subject the amateur to criminal prosecution or harrasment in any fashion." This certainly did not hurt the scanner/SWL community. Terry Colgan also had his "say" by playing a tape of encrypted radio transmissions and discussing the hobby of SWL ing and scanner listening. Beleif is that this is the kind of support we really need!

With the advent of some of todays scanners having the ability of listening to some of the frequencies above 500Mhz, I have received appropriately enough some information as to what may be the first "band-plan" for the 902-928Mhz/33cm band. This information comes from **John Clark, KA6JCX, CA-OR-078.** Thanks John, also to note that the latest QST magazine mentioned this very same fact! Have some of the other areas of the country done this yet? Those that can tune in, let me know.

Along with the information I recieve next month, I will explain about Amateur Radio and the Operation Skywarn program. This should be pretty good timing with tornado and severe storm weather rapidly approaching. As a preview I am including a chart that shows what is happening here in Massachusetts with Civil Defense and Skywarn Nets. I encourage others to jot down what is available for listening in your area and send it in now, so we all have time to benifit from what you have.

Please Supply Corrections and Additions to KB1PA/SEC

version 0286

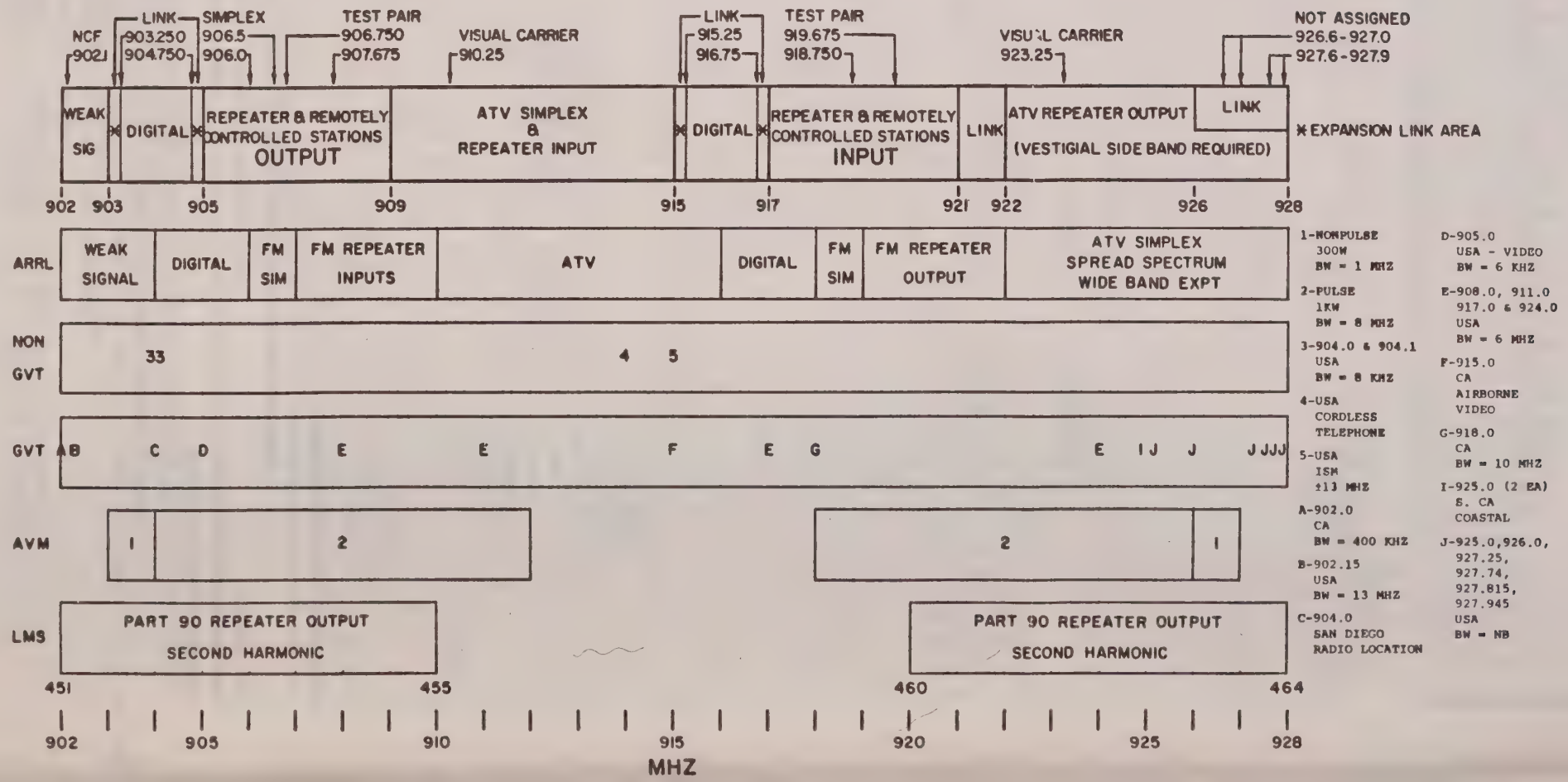
Eastern Mass Emergency Nets/Frequencies

Net Name	Frequency(MHz)	Drill Day	Time (EDT)
Massachusetts ARES Nets:			
Eastern Mass ARES Net	144.63/145.23	1st & 3d Wed	2100
Radio Amateurs Interstate weather Net (RAIN)			
	144.67/145.27	Daily	1800
(backup	146.265/865)	(Additional sessions when alerted by National Weather Service)	
Skywarn NE Mass (PART)	147.72/147.12	As needed by National	
Skywarn SE Mass	146.265/865	Weather Service	

cont. p15.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA 33 CM BAND PLAN

ADOPTED 11-16-85



New England Emergency Phone Net			
	3945 LSB	Sunday	0830
Bellingham ARES	147.54		
Cambridge ARES	145.545	3d Monday	1930
Danvers Emergency Nets	146.94	Monday	1915
Framingham	147.75/147.15	Sunday	1930
Greater Lowell ARES	147.72/12		
Lincoln Emergency Net	145.605	1st + 3rd Monday	2000
Montachusetts	144.85/145.45	Sunday	0900
Taunton Emergency Net	147.735/135		
Vineyard/Dukes Co. ARES	227.72		
Westford Police Amateur Radio Team (PART)			
	146.52 (W1GOF)	Daily	24 hrs
Woburn Emergency Net	147.58		

Massachusetts Civil Defense Agency:

(Sector One nets do not meet for drills in July and August)

Sector 1A (Boston)	No Drills		
1B (Waltham Hq)	146.04/64	1st Monday	2000
1C (Lincoln Hq)	145.545	1st Monday	1900
1D (Tewksbury Hq)	146.115/715	1st Monday	2000
1E (Lawrence Hq)	146.025/625	1st Monday	2000
1F (Beverly Hq)	146.28/88	1st Monday	2000
Sector 2A (Taunton Hq)	147.735/135	1st Monday	1930
2B (Bridgewater Hq)	147.825/225	1st Monday	1930
2C (Barnstable Hq)	147.645/045	1st Monday	1900
2D (Sharon Hq)	146.225/865	1st Monday	1930
Sector 3B (Shirley, Townsend, Boxborough)		Use sector 1C	
3B (Hopkinton Holliston)		Use sector 1B	
3B (Medway, Bellingham, Franklin, Wrentham)		Use sector 2D	
3D (Stow, Maynard, Hudson, Marlboro)		Use sector 1B	

(If 1st Monday is a legal holiday, Nets shift to 2nd Monday)

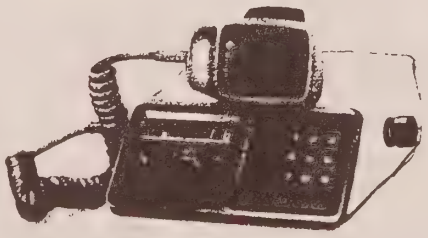
Redford CD	145.635		
Rehoboth CD	146.52		
Stoughton CD	146.175/775		
Wilmington	444.475/449.475		

Red Cross Repeater (WB1DNZ/R)	144.63/145.23	Used as needed, No drills	
EMRI Phone Net	3880 LSB	Daily	1730
Eastern Mass 2 Meter Net	144.63/145.23	Daily	2000
Heavy Hitters Traffic Net	146.04/64	Daily	2230
Cape and Islands Traffic Net	147.045/147.645	Daily	1930
Western Massachusetts Emergency Net	3935 LSB	Sunday	0830
Rhode Island ARES	146.10/70	Wednesday	1930

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY, MOST NETS WILL OPERATE CONTINUOSLY

F.M. TWO-WAY RADIO

5 Watt VHF hand helds from $250, UHF from $300.
30 Watt Mobiles from $400.
Repeaters from $1300.
Antennas and Accessories.
VISA/Mastercard Accepted.

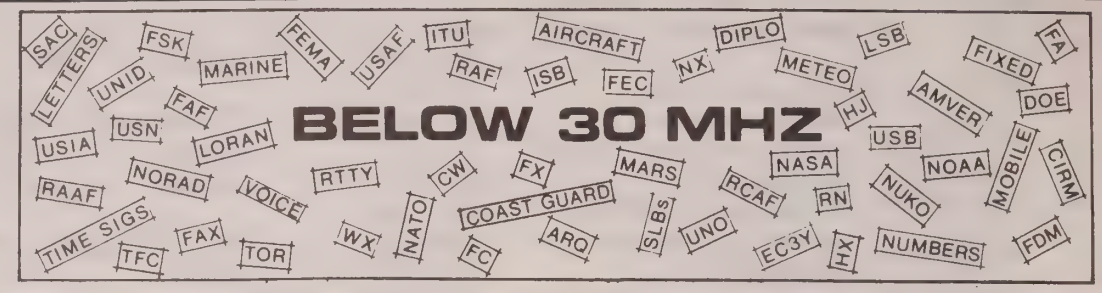


COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

915 N. Euclid, Anaheim, CA 92801
714-635-1033

OUR 14TH YEAR!

PAID ADVERTISING



This column is for HF AM, CW, SSB, RTTY and FAX reception reports, note, articles, and questions related to HF utilities. Services covered in this column include aeronautical, coastal/marine, weather, government, military and 'spy' stations — essentially everything except broadcasting, CB and amateur radio.

Send reports to: Geoff Halligey, 85 Southwood Road, Cottingham, England, HU16 5AJ.

PORTISHEAD RADIO AERONAUTICAL SERVICE

Portishead Radio (located near Bristol in Western England) has now set up a new series of channels (GKX) to accept phone patches from any aircraft into the international telephone system. It is believed to be the first marine coast station in the world to provide this type of service.

Continuous watch is kept on the primary frequencies listed below, according to propogation chacteristics. The secondary frequencies are available on request. Operation is in the simplex mode. All of the channels lie in the Fixed Service bands.

PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
GKX21	4807.0	GKX22	4810.0
GKX31	6854.0	GKX42	8185.0
GKX41	8170.0	GKX52	12168.0
GKX51	12133.0	GKX62	17405.0
GKX61	16370.0	GKX63	18210.0
GKX71	21765.0	GKX64	19510.0

The call is 'PORTISHEAD' and Selcal is available. In addition to the above simplex frequencies, aircraft with duplex equipment can use the ordinary maritime voice and RTTY services provided by Portishead.

And by the way, your first call is for free !

I SPY ...

My current favourite spy station (March and April '86 issues) on 11510 kHz is till on the go - 0845 every morning; changes callsign daily and always, so far, has QRU both ways. Have monitored this freq for many hours during the day and he appears to have only this one schedule, on this frequency anyway. Am still trying to discover his correspondent, but no luck so far.

Where is it ? North Africa ? Middle East ? And what grave event will take place when he does have a message ?

Stay tuned !

NAVTEX

Navtex, the European automatic weather and navigation warning broadcast system (July '85 issue) has now arrived, in an experimental form, on the Gulf Coast of the U.S.

On trial since Dec. '85, the broadcasting station is NMG, New Orleans Coast Guard on 518 kHz; transmissions take place at 0000, 0600,1200 and 1800 daily, but may be subject to delay.

As members will recall, NAVTEX transmissions are in the SITOR/SPECTOR mode and while receivable on a normal RTTY installation, the use of a dedicated receiver incorporating a 'cash roll' printer and located on a vessel's bridge, is recommended for maximum effectiveness.

LETTERS AND NUMBERS

The following have been logged in Cottingham during February:

11177	USB	....	Bulgarian (ednoh shest ossim...)	1007
11463	USB	167	Numbers in EE	1400
		144	Numbers in EE	1500
13921	USB	CIO2	PAB (ICAO Phonetic AlphaBet)	1045

CHANNEL MARKERS

In the Sep. '85 issue a W marker was noted on 9312 kHz as transmitting for only 5 minutes (H+50-55) every odd hour. This marker now seems to have packed up, but two others with similar unusual characteristics have appeared, details below. All heard in Cottingham during February, all times, as always, UTC:

3167	CW	PPP	started promptly at 2330 and went on after 0000, but only heard twice
3170	CW	XXX	Heard at 2335, once only, jamming the Czech time signal OLB5, on this frequency
6336	CW	PPP	Heard from H+00-05 only; odd hours only. Not heard between 0900 and 1700 so may operate thru the European night 1700 to 0905; might therefore be heard in the States. This station was first logged some years ago, but as its very short transmission time was not then appreciated it was relegated to the 'ex' list.
11516	CW	AAA	Last month this marker was listed as in parallel with 5758 kHz, but looking back thru old logs it used to be in parallel with 7435. Sends a single 5-fig group like 30642 or 10723, repeated many times. This is the same message format as the 9352/7628 pair referred to in the March '86 issue; the second figure is always '0' or '1'. Heard 0700 up to noon.
11526	CW	UUU	Heard at 1050; at H+00 he sends LO LO LO/5-fig group repeated. The figs vary, but LO LO LO is always sent.
11246	CW	WWW	Operates from H+10 to H+15 only at odd hours only. Heard so far at 0910, 1110 and 1310.
13160	CW	FFF	Heard 1620 - at 1624 he sent 'K' and stopped, so may be something different.

The British Meteorological Office (Weather Bureau) operates a few unmanned remote weather stations on mountain tops or on marine buoys, but they state that the weather recordings are transmitted to base either by landline or by UHF in ASCII mode - never by HF or CW.

JASREP

A Ship Reporting System - JASREP - has been established in Japan to coordinate Safety and Rescue (SAR) operations in the area bounded by mainland of Eastern Asia, 17°N and 165°E.

Similar to the AMVER system, ships are invited to send in regular reports to a central agency where a computer keeps track of the ships' predicted positions; failure to send in a regular report could initiate SAR action.

A new Coast Station has been set up in the Tokyo area to deal solely with JASREP messages, callsign JNA. This station uses the following frequencies:

CW	RTTY
4305.5	4356.5
8571.0	6501.0
12658.0	8708.0
16911.2	13082.0
22326.0	17202.5

Safety messages are broadcast on all CW channels at every even H+55.

ODD LOGS

11365.0	CW	sends message starting 578 - 90389/17 = 58073 etc. always starts 578, remainder variable	1000 daily

11486.6	Piccolo		
11511.0	CW	8YSU de M9LO, also calls SJEJ	1200
12104.0	CW	unid 5LG Cyrillic	1228
12271.0	CW	ULY4 clg UIJ2 the 'QDW 10560'. Followed down to 10560 where after the same call a msg with 5LG (Cyrillic) was sent	1125
13479.0	CW	UGV4 de R6AN calls	1201
13573.0	CW	SKB2 de 4HSG QSV K	1043

Kepp 'em coming ! Cheers,

Geoff

BUSINESS, ETC.

This column is for reporting frequency and radio system information for the following varied services: business, forest products, petroleum industry, special industrial, manufacturers, news media (behind-the-scenes radio, TV & newspaper), motion picture industry, security (private patrol, detective agencies, campus security & police, amusement park & stadium security, shopping center & mall security, plant/business/hotel security, etc.) General Mobile Radio Service (GMRS), mobile phone/RCC & paging, trucking firms, bus lines, taxi cabs, tow trucks, utility companies (private & municipal water, power, electric, gas, telephone, etc.), and all school & college related frequencies. Send information and questions pertaining to the radio services covered in this column to:

Send Business monitoring information East of the Mississippi to:
Brandt Niemuth, P.O. Box 541, Rosemont, IL 60016

Buffalo/Erie County, NY from Fred Mona (NY-220)

150.935	A.A.A. city-north
150.950	A.A.A. city-central
151.070	Peace Bridge Authority
151.625	Memorial Auditorium
151.625	McKinley Mall
151.685	Science Museum
151.715	Alert Security
151.745	Darien Lake
151.745	Hilton - Downtown
151.805	Bflo General Hosp
151.835	Howard Jhsn-Williamvlle
151.865	Rainbow Conv Ctr
151.895	Seneca Mall
151.685	Marriot- Amherst
151.775	Holiday Inn
154.515	Sheraton Hotel
154.515	Kenmore Mercy Hosp.
154.515	Buffalo Zoo
154.540	Buffalo Zoo
154.540	Calspan
154.570	Daemen College
154.570	Art Gallery
154.600	Erie County Fair
154.600	Buffalo Bills - Coaching
154.600	Allentown Arts Festival
155.205	Bflo Gen Hosp- security
158.415	Enviro-Gas
159.495	Brinks
160.560	Conrail Police
451.250	Natl Fuel Gas-security
452.525	A.A.A. city-south
452.575	A.A.A. suburbs-north
453.000	Bflo News - circulation
460.700	U.S. Airlines
460.725	United Airlines
460.750	People Airlines
460.775	American Airlines
460.825	Eastern Airlines
460.850	Piedmont Airlines
461.025	Sister's Hospital
461.200	M&T Bank downtown-security
461.275	Statler Bldg
461.350	Children's Hosp.-security
461.375	K-9 Security
461.675	Canisius College-security
461.700	Goldome Bank - hdqrts
461.800	Bflo Mercy Hosp-security
461.975	ADT Alarm co.
462.025	Cablevision - city
462.100	Erie Comm. College-city
462.150	Sierra Research
462.2875	Moog Corp.
462.450	Fisher Price
462.575	Southtowns React
463.325	Federal Express
463.425	Cablevision - suburbs
463.500	E.J. Burke Security
463.525	Pinkerton
463.550	Executive Hotel
463.600	Doyle Security
463.775	Erie Comm College-north
463.925	Millard Fillmore Hosp
464.050	Thruway Mall
464.175	Twin City Ambulance
464.3125	Marine Midland Bldg
464.325	L.L. Berger-dwntwn security
464.400	Scott Protective Serv.
464.475	Main Place Mall
464.375	Blvd. Mall
464.525	Eastern Hills Mall
464.525	Fantasy Island
464.650	Armored Motor Serv.
464.775	Hyatt Hotel
464.875	Bflo Convention Ctr
464.975	Hyatt Hotel
464.975	Mill. Fillmore Hosp.

467.800 A.M.&A. 's -dwntwn security
467.850 Buffalo Bill's Stadium
security
462.075 Buffalo Bill's Stadium
administative

Send Business monitoring information West of the Mississippi to:
Cliff Polkinghorn, 14310 Acacia St., San Leandro, CA 94579

Welcome to May Business West. I want to thank all of you for your contributions. I and the membership really appreciate it very much. This month we have quite a large donation from "STEVE" IA-056.

CEDAR RAPIDS AREA---

35.13	COONROD WRECKERS & CRANE
37.10	LINN COUNTY WATER
39.10	LINN COUNTY SCHOOL BUSES
33.04	CEDAR RAPIDS SCHOOL BUSES
461.675	CEDAR RAPIDS SCHOOL MAINT
464.750	SPECIAL EDUCATION BUSES
154.600	WASHINGTON HIGH SCHOOL SECURITY
153.41	CEDAR RAPIDS WATER DEPT.
155.115	C.R. AIRPORT SECURITY
161.67	KHAK RADIO--REMOTE--
161.76	WMT RADIO--REMOTE--
170.15	KGAN T.V. REPORTERS
166.25	KCRG T.V. REPORTERS
173.325	C.R. GAZETTE
464.000	COX CABLE
461.925	HAWKEYE ELECTRIC --BASE--
466.925	HAWKEYE ELECTRIC --MOBILE--
152.36	CENTURY CAB-BASE-
157.62	CENTURY CAB-MOBILE-
452.400	YELLOW CAB-BASE-
457.400	YELLOW CAB-MOBILE
155.28	LARRY PODUSKA D.V.M.
451.075	DUANE ARNOLD NUCLEAR PLANT
153.545	DUANE ARNOLD NUCLEAR PLANT
461.225	ST. LUKES HOSPITAL SECURITY
163.25	ST. LUKES HOSPITAL PAGING
461.725	ST. LUKES HOSPITAL MAINT.
461.600	MERCY HOSPITAL
463.550	MIDLAND(KELLY) SECURITY
865.812	PIZZA 2-U PRIMARY USER
856.612	MOBILE PHONE CEDAR RAPIDS
857.612	" " " "
858.612	" " " "
859.612	" " " "
860.612	" " " "
856.687	MOBILE PHONE IOWA CITY
857.687	" " " "
858.687	" " " "
859.687	" " " "
860.687	" " " "
861.812.	EMERY WORLDWIDE DELIVERY
856.862	FEDERAL EXPRESS

CEDAR RAPIDS & IOWA CITY MOBILE PHONE

152.09	CH-05	454.175	CH-27	
152.12	CH-07	454.200	CH-28	
152.15	CH-09	454.250	CH-30	
152.21	CH-13	454.300	CH-32	
454.025	CH-21	454.325	CH-33	
454.050	CH-22	152.0075	PAGING	
454.100	CH-24	454.075	PAGING	CH-23
454.125	CH-25	454.225	PAGING	CH-29
454.150	CH-26			

IOWA CITY AREA

155.055		IA. CITY PUBLIC WORKS
450.050		KRNA FM
48.18		IA. ILL. GAS & ELECTRIC
37.22		OAKDALE SECURITY
453.975		U. OF I. SECURITY
453.375		U. OF I. PHYSICAL PLANT
453.475		U. OF I. MAINTENANCE
45.36		U. OF I. PARKING
461.825		UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL SECURITY
155.88		U. OF I. PAGING SYSTEM
163.25		MERCY HOSPITAL PAGING SYSTEM

WATERLOO AREA

155.55		UNI SECURITY
154.540		UNI MAINTENANCE
152.060		MOBILE PHONE CH-3
155.265		WATERLOO COMM. SCHOOL BUSES
155.925		LOCAL GOVT. (USE UNKNOWN)
158.745		LOCAL GOVT. (USE UNKNOWN)

FROM DON CASM032

159.525	KDN725	SPARKIE'S SPECIAL DELIVERY SVC.
159.825	KFJ986	AERO SPECIAL DELIV. SVC.
159.885	KNAJ334	SPECIAL T MESSENGER SVC
159.930	KCO586	AERO SPECIAL DELIV. SVC.
452.425	KZX298	U.S. MESSENGER/DELIV SVC.
461.425	KBV471	MINUTE MAN DELIV. SVC.
463.575	WYT238	WESTERN MESSENGER SVC.
463.850	KKC222	ROCKET MESENGER SVC.
483.8875	KAJ759	ACTION MESSENGER
489.8625	KXD540	AERO SPECIAL DELIV. SVC.
490.5375	KNF238	SPECIALIZED MESSENGER SVC.
151.865	KQY512	BANK OF AMERICA (SF)
462.050	KAM809	BANK OF AMERICA
154.600	KKX866	CANDLESTICK PARK (SF)
47.54	KNBG213	AMERICAN RED CROSS (SF)
452.350	KQF773	RADIO TAXI SERVICE C/O UNITED/PACIFIC/RED & WHITE STATE CABS
452.400	KNAU506	NAT'L CAB COOP. (OAKLAND)

FROM GEORGE CASD058 (SN BERNARDINO CAL. BUSINESS)

450.387		FUNERAL SVC. ESCORT
154.515	KNJD326	INLAND CENTER MALL SEC.
154.540	KLT234	GROUP W CABLE
48.22	KMM924	EAST VALLEY WATER DIST.
158.265		SO. CALIF. EDISON
48.16		SO. CALIF. EDISON
153.545		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.425		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.470		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.695		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.485		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.530		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
153.560		SO. CALIF. GAS CO.
152.270		YELLOW CAB
157.530		YELLOW CAB
152.450	KMB400	RED CAB (FONTANA)
44.50		OMNITRANS DIAL-A RIDE
155.205		SCHOOL BUS
35.92	KTV519	TRI-CITY TOWING
150.845	KOT524	ZULCH AUTO WORKS
150.845	KLK500	AL WILSON MOBILE
150.890	KQF690	CITY TOWING
49.83	CH--A	VOX FM HEADSETS
49.845	CH--B	VOX FM HEADSETS

CANADA

Send Canadian frequency information, radio system details and other information relating to Canadian monitor radio listening and questions to:

Rob Berezowski, 310-4045 Rae St, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada S4S 6Y8

Hello again from the land north of the 49th, and welcome to the May Canada column. Still fairly cold here, but Spring and Summer are not far away. Also, eight months from now it will be this cold again! Something to look forward to, eh? Something more pleasant to look forward to is Expo 86 this summer in Vancouver.

This month I have some additions to last month's column on Expo 86. The Railroads Column found in the March 86 RCMA Newsletter (pages 72 & 73) has some excellent material on the Railroads in the Vancouver and Lower Fraser Valley. The material was sent in by Sid (CANA-109), and includes frequencies and information on CN and CP Rail, the SkyTrain and a few other railroads in the area. This material is excellent reference material for any Expo visitors.

Dave (CANA-027) sent in a list of codes for the B.C. Emergency Health Services (EHS):

B.C. EHS AMBULANCE CODES

10 - 1 Signal Weak	10 - 8 In Service
10 - 2 Signal Good	10 - 9 Repeat
10 - 3 Stop Transmitting	10 - 10 Negative
10 - 4 Affirmative	10 - 12 Stand By
10 - 6 Busy	10 - 19 Return to Station
10 - 7 Out of Service	10 - 23 Arrived at Scene

Code 0 Food Pick Up
Code 1 Unauthorized Listener Present
Code 2 Routine Call - No Lights or Siren
Code 3 Emergency Call - Lights and Siren
Code 4 Deceased
Code 5 Request Police Assistance
Code 6 Request Fire Assistance

From my own files, here is some information on EHS unit identification. The first number indicates the area the ambulance covers. The second letter is the order of the car on duty. X cars are transfer only. Here is a list of area numbers and the dispatch channel for each area:

BC EHS UNIT IDENTIFICATION

1	Vancouver	149.440
2	"	"
3	"	"
4	"	"
5	"	"
6	Vancouver & South Burnaby	149.830
7	New Westminster	"
8	Vancouver	149.440
9	North Surrey & Delta	149.830
10	Richmond	149.440
11	South Delta	"
12	Cloverdale & Langley	149.830
14	South Surrey	"
15	West Vancouver	"
16	North Vancouver	"
17	Maple Ridge	"
18	Vancouver & North Burnaby	"
19	South Burnaby & New Westminster	"
20	New Westminster & Coquitlam	"

21	Vancouver	149.440
22	"	"
23	Port Coquitlam & Port Moody	149.830
102	Administration & Radio Techs	142.905
103	" " "	"

As mentioned in last month's column, these ambulances constantly change from one frequency to another in their normal travels. The frequencies listed above represent the frequency used while the ambulances are in their home area.

Also from my own files is this list of RCMP and City Police frequencies for the various municipalities in the Fraser Valley area around Vancouver (note Vancouver PD appeared last month). This information comes from many different members and I don't know who sent in what, so a big thank you goes to all of the members who contributed.

B.C. LOWER MAINLAND RCMP AND POLICE

RCMP Common Channels	TAC 1 (all detachments)		139.080 / 139.080
	TAC 19		139.290 / 139.290
	East Fraser Valley Common rptr		140.640 / 139.650in
	West Fraser Valley Common rptr		140.130 / 139.620in
	Aircraft Co-ordinator		141.210 / 141.210
Abbotsford RCMP	Dispatch (with Mission)		139.350 / 139.350
Burnaby RCMP	Dispatch		142.545 / 138.545in
	Information (CPIC/NCIC)		142.935 / 138.495in
	TAC 2		139.260 / 139.260
Canadian Pacific Railway Police			159.885 / 159.885
Chilliwack RCMP	Dispatch		139.770 / 139.770
Coquitlam RCMP	Dispatch		142.125 / 138.135in
	Information (CPIC/NCIC)		142.815 / 138.825in
	TAC 2		139.320 / 139.320
Delta City Police	Dispatch		159.150 / 159.150
Freeway RCMP	Dispatch Unit A & B	1	142.035 / 138.045in
	Dispatch	2	140.130 / 139.620in
	Dispatch Unit C		140.640 / 139.650in
Haney RCMP	Dispatch		139.590 / 139.590
Langley RCMP	Dispatch		139.140 / 139.140
	TAC 2		139.215 / 139.215
Maple Ridge RCMP	Dispatch		139.590 / 139.590
Matsqui City Police	Dispatch	Ch 1	142.965 / 138.690in
	Secondary	3	140.295 / 140.295
Mission RCMP	Dispatch (w/Abbotsford)		139.350 / 139.350
New Westminster City Police	Dispatch		142.455 / 138.435in
North Vancouver RCMP	Dispatch		142.275 / 138.285in
	Information (CPIC/NCIC)		142.215 / 138.225in
	TAC 2 Car to Car		139.410 / 139.410
Port Moody City Police	Dispatch		139.800 / 139.800
	TAC 2 Car to Car & RCMP		139.320 / 139.320
Richmond RCMP	Dispatch		142.185 / 138.195in
	Information (CPIC/NCIC)		142.785 / 138.795in
	TAC 2		139.380 / 139.380
Surrey RCMP	South Dispatch	Ch 1	142.305 / 138.315in
	North Dispatch	2	142.755 / 138.765in
	CPIC/NCIC & TAC 2	3	139.440 / 139.440
	TAC 1	4	139.080 / 139.080
	TAC 2	5	139.440 / 139.440
	TAC 19	6	139.290 / 139.290
University of B.C. RCMP			140.190 / 140.190
University of B.C. Security			155.535 / 155.535
Vancouver Intl Airport RCMP	Dispatch		413.2875 / 413.2875
	Secondary		413.0625 / 413.0625
	Common with Richmond		139.380 / 139.380
West Vancouver City Police	Dispatch		141.900 / 140.550in
White Rock RCMP	Dispatch		138.945 / 138.945

For those of you who may be travelling through the B.C. Interior, here is a list of RCMP frequencies in use throughout the province (except the BC Lower Mainland as noted above):

RCMP FREQUENCIES B.C. INTERIOR

Repeater Network		A	139.245 / 138.525in
"	"	B	139.410 / 138.675in
"	"	C	139.590 / 138.885in
"	"	D	139.320 / 138.585in
"	"	E	139.500 / 138.765in
"	"	F	139.560 / 138.825in
"	"	G	139.530 / 138.795in
Simplex channels		TAC 1	139.080
"	"	TAC 2	138.945
"	"	TAC 3	139.140
"	"	TAC 4	139.215
"	"	TAC 5	139.185

It should be noted that the RCMP have a province-wide network of VHF repeaters on the frequencies listed above. Most repeaters are located on mountains, and the entire network is interconnected with UHF fixed links operating in the 414 and 419 MHz ranges. The Telecommunications centre in each of the Sub-Division Offices control the network in their respective areas.

The RCMP 10 Code listed below is used by almost all of the municipal police forces in B.C. as well as by the RCMP. The standard APCO code is used, with certain additions as noted below. The APCO code can be found at the beginning of the Public Safety Column elsewhere in this newsletter.

B.C. RCMP & CITY POLICE 10 CODE

10 - 1 through 10 - 29 (APCO codes)
10 - 30 Danger/Caution
- V - Violence
- M - Mental
- E - Escape
- S - Suicidal

10 - 31 through 10 - 39 (APCO codes)
10 - 40 Possible Warrant on Person
10 - 41 Warrant on Person Confirmed
10 - 42 In Observation Category
10 - 43 In Parolee Category
10 - 44 In Charged Category
10 - 45 In Elopee Category
10 - 46 In Prohibited Category
- D - Driving
- L - Liquor
- F - Firearms

10 - 61 Coffee Break
10 - 62 Meal Break
10 - 65 Escorting Prisoner
10 - 66 Transport Prisoner
10 - 67 Unauthorized Listener Present
10 - 68 Breathalyzer Test Required
10 - 69 Checking Person/Vehicle
10 - 72 Alarm
10 - 75 Change Frequencies
10 - 80 through 10 - 97 (Unknown)

The Vancouver Police Dept also use some other codes and abbreviations:

Code 3 Lights & Siren
Code 4 Emergency Traffic
Code 5 Violent Police Hater
Code 6 Fire Dept
Code 12 Unauthorized Listener Present
"CD" Chief Dispatcher
"R & S" Rescue & Safety Unit (Vancouver FD)
"Routine Metro" Ambulance
"MHR" Ministry of Human Resources
"BTA" Breath Test Analysis

"MRDS" Mobile Radio Data System
"HPI" Hold Suspect Pending Investigation
"2;14" 24 Hour Driver Licence Suspension

Throughout the province of BC, the B.C. Sheriff Service uses 154.860 for prisoner escorts and court room security. B.C. Corrections Branch use 156.090 at provincial prisons throughout the province. Federal Penitentiaries (including one at Matsqui) can be found on 151.475.

The following is a list of Fire Dept frequencies for various municipalities in the Fraser Valley:

BC Gov't Fire Marshall		155.460 / 155.460
Burnaby Fire Dept		154.400 / 154.400
Coquitlam Fire Dept		159.120 / 159.120
Delta Fire Dept		155.430 / 155.430
Langley Fire Dept		169.140 / 169.140
Matsqui Fire Dept		154.890 / 154.890
New Westminster Fire Dept		156.150 / 156.150
North Vancouver City Fire		154.070 / 154.070
District Fire		169.230 / 169.230
Pitt Meadows Fire Dept (disp by Maple Ridge RCMP)		154.710 / 154.710
Port Moody Fire Dept		154.370 / 154.370
Richmond Fire Dept		153.830 / 153.830
Surrey Fire Dept	Dispatch	154.310 / 155.385in
	Tactical	154.710 / 154.710
Vancouver Int'l Airport Fire Dept/Crash Squad		460.1625/ 465.1625in
West Vancouver Fire Dept		159.390 / 159.390
White Rock Fire Dept (dispatched by Surrey FD)		154.310 / 155.385in

For those of you who may be camping in the Vancouver area, B.C. Parks Branch patrols the Provincial Parks in the mountains surrounding Vancouver. Their primary frequency is 155.220, and has been heard in use at Mount Seymour, Cypress Bowl, Golden Ears, and Hollyburn Mountain Provincial Parks among others. Another popular frequency that may be used is 163.245, as well as B.C. Forestry channels. For those travelling in the B.C. Interior, here is a list of channels for B.C. Forests:

B.C. MINISTRY OF FORESTS

Simplex channels	163.830		F1
" "	163.890		
Repeater Network	163.935 /	163.065in	F2 Red
" "	163.965 /	163.095in	F8 Purple
" "	163.995 /	163.125in	F3 Green
" "	164.085 /	163.215in	F4 Blue
" "	164.145 /	163.275in	F5 Orange
" "	164.175 /	163.305in	Brown
" "	164.205 /	163.335in	F6 Yellow
" "	164.265 /	163.395in	F7 Black

163.830 and 163.890 are commonly used simplex channels for direct car to car and fireline communications. Other channels are used in various locations, but the channels listed above are the most common. In the Vancouver area, 159.270, 163.215, 164.085 and 171.030 have been heard. Aircraft use the above VHF frequencies as well as the following VHF Air channels:

122.400	129.250
122.650	129.650
122.700	

BC Fish and Wildlife Wardens use 155.220 for their operations, sharing the frequency with Parks Branch (as noted above).

For the use of travellers, here is a province-wide list for the BC Dept of Highways:

BC DEPT OF HIGHWAYS

Provincial Repeater Network	143.295 / 148.285in
" " "	143.415 / 148.585in
" " "	143.445 / 148.795in
" " "	143.895 / 148.855in
Fraser Valley Bridge/Tunnel Highway Patrol	153.740 / 154.620in

The BC Highways network is similiar to the RCMP network mentioned above in that it too is interconnected by UHF 414/419 MHz radio links.

The BC Ferry Corporation operates scheduled ferry service between various points on Vancouver Island and the mainland. Port and Ship operations have been heard on 155.910 and 458.6375 (both simplex channels) at the various terminals.

To end off the spotlight for Expo, here is a list of province-wide frequencies for BC Hydro:

BC HYDRO

Repeater Network	KR	165.780 / 165.210in
" "	BA	165.930 / 165.300in
" "	FC	166.200 / 165.480in
Simplex Channels		163.110
" "	LL	165.570
" "	RR	165.780
" "	AA	165.930
" "	CC	166.200
" "	DD	166.290

Well, that's about it for my Expo spotlight. I hope I've covered everything that any visitors would want to listen to. I would like to once again thank all of the RCMA members who contributed to the above information. I can't even begin to name them all, but none have been forgotten. If any member has any additions or corrections to the above lists, send them in and I'll get them into the column as soon as possible. Next month we'll be back to the normal column format. Until then, best wishes to all.

COMMUNICATIONS PROFILE

Joe M. Lewis, 750 Scotland St., Dunedin, FL 33528

This column is for special projects that explain various systems in detail. Frequencies and radio codes of not only municipal agencies and certain federal government agencies may be listed, but also large businesses and corporations. The contribution must be lengthy enough that publishing it in one of the regular columns would not be possible. If you are inclined to submit a report as the one below appears, please follow No. 7 in the inside front cover of the Newsletter.

DUE TO THE LENGTH OF THIS ISSUE'S CENTERFOLD ARTICLE, THE PROFILE ON THE RED CROSS WILL APPEAR IN THE JUNE ISSUE.

RCMA GENERAL MANAGER

WELCOME TO THE MAY COLUMN. THIS MONTH, PART TWO OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND, AND THE AMERICAN RED CROSS BY MIKE REDMAN, MO-002. THANKS TO, NATHAN, FL-021, AND JOHN NY-306, THEIR MATERIAL SHOULD BE IN THE JULY COLUMN. SO FAR ALL I HAVE RECEIVED IS FROM MIKE, NATHAN, AND JOHN, SO IF YOU HAVE A PROFILE OF YOUR AREA, PLEASE SEND IT. AND NOW ON TO MONTGOMERY COUNTY. PART ONE HAD SOME OF THE CODES, WITH THIS PART IS THE COMPLETE LIST OF CODES.

462.625	WHEATON RESCUE SQUAD, KAB-1720
33.04	BETHESDA CHEVY CHASE RESCUE SQUAD KDU-472
155.100	SPCA, FIRE, BUILDING INSPECT. KBE-466
155.985	BUILDING SECURITY, MAINT. KWF-411
155.805	COUNTY SCHOOLS KBQ-802
155.52	SHERIFF PRIMARY KGB-792
453.950	HIGHWAYS, GAITHERSBURG AND NORTH
453.400	HIGHWAYS, ROCKVILLE, AND SOUTH

150.995 PARKING ENFORCEMENT KGC-807
452.775 RIDE ON BUS, GAITHERSBURG WQF-598
452.850 RIDE ON BUS, SILVER SPRING WSE-382
463.025 MED 2, HOLY CROSS AND SUBURBAN HOSPITALS
463.100 MED 5, MONTGOMERY GENERAL
494.812 COUNTY JAIL, SECURITY
151.280 MNCPP PARK POLICE KZK-218
151.340 MNCPP PARK MAINT. KIF-677
156.240 CITY OF GAITHERSBURG, THEY USED THIS FOR POLICE ALSO, 1975-1978,UNITS 700-710,KLD-682
155.895 CITY OF KENSINGTON KQS-532
45.40 CITY OF POOLSVILLE
45.600 CITY OF BURTONSVILLE KOP-402
495.237 CITY OF ROCKVILLE POLICE KXY-611
155.760 CITY OF ROCKVILLE PUBLIC WORKS KSM-986
155.820 CITY OF ROCKVILLE, ANIMAL CONTROL
39.82 CITY OF TAKOMA PARK POLICE DISPATCH KGB-248
156.105 CITY OF TAKOMA PARK, PUBLIC WORKS KRJ-870
157.740 WASHINGTON ADVENTIST HOSPITAL PAGER KRD-505
496.537 METRO BUS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY
451.025 PEPCO IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY
160.260 METRORAIL, RED LINE
150.965 AAA TOW DISPATCH IN MONT. COUNTY KGG-615
MARYLAND STATE AGENCIES IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY:
STATE POLICE, ROCKVILLE, BARRACK N 39.32 KGE-796
47.40 STATE DOT DISTRICT 3
151.325 STATE PARK RANGERS
151.460 STATE FORESTERY

THIS INFORMATION IS FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS SUPERVISOR 1985

THIS IS THE END OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MARYLAND THE INFORMATION IS FROM THE EOC AND COUNTY RADIO SHOP NEXT MONTH, A COMPLETE LOOK AT BALTIMORE MARYLAND FROM THE POLICE DEPT. NEXT IS THE RED CROSS, FROM MIKE. I WILL SAY SO LONG, UNTIL NEXT MONTH, AND PLEASE SEND INFORMATION ! ! !

Joe

contact info wanted

This column has two purposes: to help members *contact* each other, and to help members obtain *information* directly from one another on various subjects related to 2-way communications monitoring. If you desire to converse, meet, or correspond with other members by telephone, letter, or cassette tape in a certain geographic area or with members who have similar listening interest, *this* is the perfect place for you to make known your interests. Remember — those who respond will do directly, so be sure to provide your phone number, the best time to be called, or your address. Write to:

Scott Mattson, 2820 Bridge Ave., Point Pleasant, NJ 08742

WANTED: This member seeks the frequencies for Niagra Mohawk Electric Company in New York state and the state of Connecticut.
KEVIN BATHRICK (NY-314) P.O. Box 38, Amenia, NY 12501 (2/86)

INFO WANTED: This member will be moving to Lexington Park, Maryland the end of June and would like info on scanner laws, frequencies, and RCMA members in this area.
MIKE TAYLER (NY-310) P.O. Box 55, Hammond, NY 13646 (2/86)

CONTACT WANTED: Members; I desire frequencies/licensees in the 800 MHz band in the Philadelphia area. I will provide un-copyrighted data that I have in trade.
JOHN HENRY HART (PA-019) 9926 Haldeman Ave., Apt. 129-A Philadelphia, PA 19115 (2/86)

INFO WANTED: I am trying to find an electronics dealer who has in stock a REGENCY Model C-1WA Weather Alert radio. This model was discontinued several months ago. If any member

knows of a dealer having this radio in stock, please write giving the dealership and mailing address.
MICHAEL BENNETT (TX-081) 1420 N. Center, Bonham, TX 75418 (2/86)

INFO WANTED: Can anyone identify the user of 851.0125 MHz in the San Francisco Bay area? Very Active. Also still need a frequency for "DeSoto Cab Co." out of Geary Street in San Francisco.
DONALD FORD ELLICOTT (CA/SM-032) 220 Santa Inez Ave., San Bruno, CA 94066 (2/86)

INFO WANTED: This member would like to receive computer software for managing frequency data files (IBM PC XT Compatable). Would also like to receive frequencies from other members for the Bucks county and Trenton areas.
D.R. Smith (IL-236) 1130 University Dr., Yardley, PA 19067 (2/86)

INFO WANTED: This member desires contact with any member who has had any experience with the Hamtronics 800 MHz converter. I need ideas and opinions.
HANK ROSE (NJ-206) 2 South Gold Dr., Robbinsville, NJ 08691 (2/86)

FCC TOPICS

George DuBois, Editor

FCC news and information of interest relating to two-way communications. Send comments and questions to:
George DuBois, 10048 NE Campaign, Portland, OR 97220

The FCC has reallocated UHF TV channel 16 (482 to 488 mHz) for use in the Public Safety radio services in Los Angeles. This is the result of a four-year old petition filed by the L.A. County Sheriff for additional spectrum for public safety uses and in particular to allow L.A. county to expand their radio system. The Sheriff pointed to the excessive congestion on their existing, low band system and the desire to equip patrol units with portable hand-held radios using an extensive repeater system. Use of low band is considered impractical due to propagation characteristics and the physical requirements for antenna length. Also, the needed spectrum should be contiguous with that used by other agencies (L.A. city police at 506 mHz for example) to allow mutual aid communications. The original proposal suggested the use of channel 19, but because of concern for interference to TV channel 18 in San Bernadino, a subsequent notice proposed use of 3 mHz bands adjacent to channels 14 and 20 (which are already allocated for land mobile use in Los Angeles) or use of TV channel 16. Channel 16 is available for assignment in Ventura. It is now unassigned, but two applicants have applied for it. In deciding to reallocate channel 16 the Commission noted that the public would be best served by making the spectrum available for public safety use. Another TV channel can be substituted for channel 16 in Ventura and, in any case, Ventura county is already served by at least a dozen TV stations. Channels 25 or 51 subsequently were proposed for substitution for channel 16.
This action makes available 120 channels, from 482.0125 through 484.9875 mHz, in the Los Angeles area, paired with mobile only frequencies 3 mHz higher (485.0125 - 487.9875). L.A. County has tentative application for 55 of these channels. Their proposed system will consist of 50 voice channels and 5 data channels. As planned, the system will use 48-channel portable radios with automatic digital identification, an emergency "trigger" button and digital voice encryption capability. They will be equipped for simplex and repeater operation. The Sheriffs department has indicated that they intend to vacate most of their 39 mHz frequencies when the new system becomes operational. This leaves at least 60 other channel 16 frequencies available for assignment in the Los Angeles area. Scanner listeners in L.A. would do well to remember this. Even though all the public safety frequencies at 800 mHz have been applied for in southern California, chances are the agencies requiring additional frequencies would just as soon stay in the UHF-T band, if possible, for many of the same reasons as L.A. county.

The Commission has declined to extend eligibility for frequencies in the Broadcast Remote Pickup service to cable TV companies. As was pointed out by some commenters on this proposal, the number of channels available in this service is comparatively small, and also that cable companies have no real need for BRP channels. Cable TV networks, though, (such as CNN) that serve at least 5 million subscribers will be allowed access to the 450 and 455mHz channels.

Comment is being sought on a proposal to restructure the 462/467 mHz General Mobile Radio Service into a more usable and generally affordable service. There is no plan to add any more frequencies for this new service, just to create it by placing it on, or between, the existing GMRS channels. As proposed, it wouldn't be much more than a new walkie-talkie band. Comment is sought on the type of emission to be used, the maximum number of channels that could be provided using the various emission types, whether certain channels should be reserved for particular uses and what to do about the thousands of existing GMRS licensees presently using the band. Minor issues include whether to allow business users to share the band or to allow autopatch. Individual licenses would not be required.

Another recent proposal is one that would restrict the use of transmitters that have external controls that can permit operation on unauthorized frequencies. The Commission is concerned about the proliferation of synthesized transceivers that can be dealer or user programmed to operate on virtually any frequency within a band. Newer models can even be programmed from the front panel keyboard. There is the potential for interference to a great many users from some moron deciding to pick his own channel, or making his own offset channel. Multiply this by a few hundred morons and the consequences would be disastrous. To head off such a scenario the Commission proposes to prohibit type acceptance for use in the land mobile services of any transmitter that has externally accessible frequency controls that would allow operation on unauthorized channels.

The Commission has released a proposal to allow broadcaster use of TV channels 2 through 6 (54 through 88 mHz) and UHF channels 14 through 69 for low-power wireless microphones. Such devices are presently permitted on channels 7 through 13 (174 through 216 mHz) and the STL band at 944 to 952 mHz (plus the Broadcast Auxiliary bands at 161, 450 and 455 mHz). Since the power allowed is quite low (50 mw) the FCC is also proposing to relax the adjacent channel interference limits, although mileage separation standards will still apply to operation on the same channel as a TV broadcast station. 250 milliwatts will be permitted in the UHF TV band (470 - 806 mHz). Bandwidths up to 200 kHz will be allowed. Operation is typically in TV studios or at auditoriums or arenas, so the potential for interference to home TV sets is quite low.

The FCC has issued a Notice of Proposed Rulemaking that, if adopted, would allow Maritime Public Coast (marine telephone) stations to offer service to vehicles on land. Such service would be ancillary to service to marine vessels and no deterioration of service offered to vessels could result. This whole idea resulted from the editorial amendments to Part 22 a couple of years ago. One provision, which prohibited common carriers from offering service to ships if there was a marine telephone station in the area, was deleted. In response, some public coast station licensees requested that the Commission allow them to serve vehicles on land. Thus, this hairbrained proposal resulted. (A few years ago the FCC came out and said that such use was strictly prohibited. Service could only be provided to vessels in water or in drydock.) Comment in this proceeding is sought on a means of identification for vehicles and on how to prevent car to car use of marine channels by vehicles equipped with marine radios.

The latest editions of the Code of Federal Regulations, containing the FCC Rules and Regulations, have been released. Stock numbers and prices are as follows:

CFR Title 47, parts 0 - 19. 822-004-00156-0 $13.00
CFR Title 47, parts 20 - 69. 822-004-00157-8 $21.00
CFR Title 47, parts 70 - 79. 822-004-00158-6 $13.00
CFR Title 47, parts 80 -end. 822-004-00159-4 $18.00

Each volume is also available on microfiche for $3.75 each. Order from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

FEDERAL GOV'T
and
MILITARY

Send all Federal Government and Military frequencies (including those of military aircraft), radio system details, and related questions to:

Dennis Biagioli, 607 W. Pleasant Ave. Villa Park, IL 60181

Sensitive frequencies will not be published. Coast Guard material must go to the VHF Marine editor.

Hi! Hope you, yours and your radios are enjoying a beautiful Spring. But without delay let's get to the second half of that great Kansas list.

164.7500 US Department of the Interior. Stockton, Wakeeney, other western KS locations. M/R (link?).

164.8000 USDA, Columbia, MO. B/M. KAH-255/59.

164.9375 USDA, Maryville, Columbia, other western MO locations. Probable input to 166.5625 or other repeaters. F/M.

164.9625 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Military police, ch. 2. AAF-413.

164.9875 US Army, Ft. Riley, KS. Mobiles. AAF-402.
US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M.
US Postal Service, KCMO. B/M. KSM-717.

165.0125 USAF, Forbes AFB. Mobile telephone output. Inactive.
USAF, Whiteman AFB. P.O.L. and WING JOB
US Army, Ft. Riley, KS. B/M.

165.0375 US Army Corps of Engineers. South central KS. WUI___.
USAF, Whiteman AFB. OPs 3, Whiteman police, security, and crowd control. B/M.

165.0625 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Military police, Ch. 1, simplex. AAF-410/11/12.
Ft. Riley, KS. MP patrols.
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. MP patrols.
Parsons Army Ammunition Plant, KS. B/M/H. AAF-430.

165.0875 US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M. AAF-720.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant, Lake City, MO. B/M. AAF730.

165.1125 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB, MO. Disaster preparedness?
US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M.

165.1375 USAF, Whiteman AFB, MO. Security.
US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. MP investigations listed. AAF-453.
MP car to car?

165.1875 USAF, Whiteman AFB. Unknown use.
US Army, Ft. Riley. B/M. AAF-403
US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M.

165.2625 USCG, St. Louis, MO. Mobiles. Possibly district wide.

165.3375 US Department of Health and Human Services. Holton, KS. M/R.
HHS, Oklahoma statewide. Possibly Indian P.H.S.
Both of the above probably pair with 166.1000.

165.4125 Environmental Protection Agency, KCMO, Wyandotte Co., KS Civil Defense. Repeater output. Input:
Department of Labor, Excelsior Springs, MO. See 166.2500. B/M. KCB-686.

165.5875 National Weather Service, KCMO listed. WXN-74.
National Weather Service, Springfield, MO. Fixed. KEC-38.
National Weather Service, Concordia and 10 other NW KS locations. Fixed repeater links to Norton. Voice and data.

165.6125 FAA, KCMO. B/M. Use unknown.

165.6375 FAA, Olathe, KS.

165.7625 FAA tone activated runway lighting telemetry.

166.0250 National Weather Service, Baldwin, KS. Repeater output. Input: 163.2250. Used by numerous agencies.

166.1000 US Department of Health and Human Services. Holton, KS.;
Oklahoma statewide. Probable input to 165.3375.

166.1750 FAA, KCMO. Repeater output. (Deactivated) Input:

166.2000 V.A. hospital. Topeka, KS. Security repeater output.
Also listed for Leavenworth, KCMO, Columbia. Input:

166.2250 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB. Operations. "Tower".

166.2500 US Department of Labor. Job Corps transportation. Moved here from 166.2000.

166.5625 USDA Extension Service, MO statewide. Phone patch repeater output. KAP-82, KKA-955. Input:

166.6750 USDA, Eldorado, KS. B/M. KDL-729.
USDA, Howard, KS. B/M. KDL-735.
USDA Forest Service. Air tactics ch. 1. Mobiles.

166.7250 US Department of the Interior, Glenelder, Stockton, Wheeler, KS. Fixed repeater, voice and data.

167.8500 DOE, KCMO. Input to 168.4500.

167.9750 V.A. hospital, KCMO. Input to 164.1750. Moved?

168.0000 V.A. hospitals, Topeka, Leavenworth, KS; KC, Columbia, MO. Mobiles. Repeater input to:

168.0500 USDA Forest Service. Tac. freq. 1. B/M/R.
Clark National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:

168.0750 USDA Forest Service. Command freq. 3.
Mark Twain National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:

168.1000 USDA Forest Service. Command freq. 2.
Clark National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:
Mark Twain National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:

168.1250 USDA Forest Service.
Mark Twain National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:
Clark National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:

168.1500 USDA Forest Service.
Mark Twain National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:
Clark National Forest, MO. Repeater output. Input:

168.3500 US Department of the Interior, Hutchnsn., KS. Mobiles.

168.4500 DOE, KCMO. Input: 167.8500.

168.5250 V.A. hospitals, KS/MO.

168.5750 V.A. hospital, Leavenworth, KS. Paging, "Operator".

168.6500 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO. F/M.

168.6750 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO. F/M/R, control freq.

168.7000 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO. F/M/R, command freq. 1.

168.7250 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO. F/M/R, control.

168.7500 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO. F/M, control.

169.3750 FAA tone controlled wind telemetry nationwide.

169.4250 US Department of the Interior. Garden City, Syracuse, other S.W. KS locations. Fixed repeaters. Data?

169.5500 Building guards? KCMO. KGN-266. Formerly on 171.2125.

169.6000 V.A. hospital, Columbia, MO. Paging. KLM-520.
US Postal Service, KCMO. B/M. KQK-868.

169.7750 US Department of the Interior, Stockton, KS. Fixed R.

169.9250 USDA Extension Service, MO statewide. Repeater out,[illegible] t:

170.0000 USDA Forest Service. Oklahoma statewide. Air tactic[illegible] 4.

170.4250 USDA Extension Service, MO statewide. [illegible]peater output. Input:

170.5250 USDA Forest Service. S.E. MO [illegible] trol freq.

171.0000 Sunflower Army Ammu[illegible]tion Plant, Desoto, KS. Base taxi.

171.2000 [illegible] C. B/M/air mobiles. KWA-996. Pairs with 171.9500.

171.2125 [illegible]-266 former freq. KCMO. Moved to 169.5500.

171.2375 US Department of Health and Human Services, KCMO. M.

171.2625 US Postal Service, KCMO. B/M. KQK-868.

171.3125 USCG. Second USCG district. Portables.

171.3875 Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Desoto, KS.

171.4250 USDA, Osborne, Seneca, etc., KS. B/M.

171.4750 USDA, MO statewide. Link(s)/fixed/M.

171.5250 USDA, Troy, MO. B/M. KOQ-232.

171.5500 USDA, S. central MO. B/M/R.

171.5750 USDA, E. central MO. B/M/R.

171.6250 US Department of the Interior, E. central MO. B/M.

171.9250 US Department of the Interior, Syracuse, Lakin, KS. Fixed repeater. Data.

171.9500 DOE, KCMO. B/M/air mobiles. KWA-996. Pairs with 171.2000.

172.1000 National Weather Service, KCMO. Severe weather alert freq. for local broadcast and TV stations. Test: 10:45 a.m. Friday. WXN-96/97.

172.1250 FAA, KCMO. Input to 172.9250.

172.1500 FAA, KCMO. Probable input to 172.9500.

172.1750 FAA, KCI. Runway lighting brightness control.

172.2250 FAA, KCMO. Probable input to 172.9__.

172.2500 USDA Forest Service. Mark Twain National Forest. Repeater output and possible simplex.

172.2750 USDA, E. central MO. B/M.

172.3500 USDA, S. central MO. B/M.

172.4750 US Department of the Interior. Ozark National Scenic River. Fixed/M.
172.6250 DOE. MO statewide. Mobiles. KAB-820. V. 172.7750.
172.7500 US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Mobiles. AAF722. Input to 173.4125.
172.7750 DOE. MO statewide. KA8820 mobiles. V. 172.6250.
DOE, Neosho, Springfield, MO. Repeater output.
DOE. OK statewide. KA8820 mobiles. V. 172.6250.
172.9250 FAA, KCMO. Repeater output, ch. 1. Input: 172.1250.
172.9500 FAA, KCMO. Repeater output, ch. 2. Input: 172.1500?
172.9750 FAA, Olathe, KS. Repeater output, ch. 3. Input:
173.0250 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB. Crash/fire ch. 2?
173.0500 FAA, KCMO. Simplex; ch. 4.
173.1000 US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M.
173.4125 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Paging.
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Repeater output. AAF-722. Input: 172.7500
173.4375 USAF, McConnell AFB, KS. B/M.
USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB, MO. Bases.
173.4625 US Army, Ft. Riley, KS. B/M.
Lake City Army Ammunition Plant (?), Lake City, MO. B/M. Link to Independence, MO.
173.4875 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth, KS. B/M. AAF-450
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M. AAF-727.
173.5125 Sunflower Army Ammunition Plant, Desoto, KS.
US Army, Ft. Riley, KS. B/M. AAF-406.
US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Mobiles.
173.5375 USAF, Forbes AFB, KS. Mobiles.
173.5625 USAF, Forbes AFB. Medical net. B/M.
USAF, McConnell AFB, KS. Ch. G. Medical/disaster net. DVP.
173.5875 USAF, nationwide. Fire and crash vehicles/ops.
173.6125 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth, KS. Mobiles. v. 173.4875.
173.6375 USAF, Whiteman AFB, MO. Medical net. B/M.
173.6625 USAF, Whiteman AFB, MO. B/M.
173.7625 US Department of the Interior. Wilson's Creek National Battlefield, Republic, MO. B/M. KOE-701/2.
173.8125 US Army, Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. B/M.

400.1500 National Weather Service. Topeka and Dodge City, KS. 200A9 wideband data link. (Satellite uplink)
406.9375 US Army Corps of Engineers. Pinacle, MO data link.
407.2250 USAF, Sedalia, MO. Link to Whiteman AFB.
407.2375 US Army Corps of Engineers. Cannon/Saverton, MO data link.
407.3750 USAF, Appleton City, MO. Link to Whiteman AFB.
407.4750 USAF, McConnell AFB. Bases.
407.5625 US Army Corps of Engineers. St. Louis, MO. WUG-5. Cokersknob, MO. Data links.
407.5750 USAF, Warrensburg, MO. Link to Whiteman AFB.
US Army, Ft. Riley, KS. Data link.
408.5250 US Department of the Interior. Stgllmtn, MO. Repeater to Dark Hollow and Shannondale, MO. KAF-703.
408.8250 FAA, Olathe, Hill City, Goodland, KS. Handitalkie freq. 1. But see 409.825, freq. 2.
409.4250 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Fire dept. repeater output. Input: 413.475.
409.4500 FAA, KCMO. Base(s). Possibly paired with 410.3000.
409.8250 FAA, Olathe, KS. Handitalkie freq. 2. Probably simplex, but see 408.825, freq. 1.
410.2000 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Engineering and utilities repeater output. Input: 412.875.
410.3000 FAA, KCMO. B/M. Possibly paired with 409.4500.
410.3500 DOE, KCMO. Input to emergency services repeater on 413.850.
411.2000 DOE, KCMO. Input to maintenence repeater on 416.300.
411.3000 USDA Grain Inspection Service. Probable input to 415.300.
411.3250 USDA. Cassville to Lohmer, MO. KAH-265.
USDA. Potosi to Floyd, MO. KAH-842.
411.6250 US Department of the Interior. Dark Hollow, MO. to Stgllmtn.
411.6500 US Department of the Interior. Blue Springs, MO. to Stgllmtn.
411.7000 US Department of the Interior. Big Springs, MO. to Stgllmtn. KAF-706.
411.7750 US Department of the Interior. Welch Springs, MO. to Stgllmtn. KAF-707.

411.8250 US Department of the Interior, Shannondale, MO. to
412.8250 USAF, Whiteman AFB, MO. Link to Warrensburg, Sedalia, and Appleton City, MO. V. 407.225/375/575 downlinks.
412.8375 US Army Corps of Engineers. Saverton to Cannon, MO. Data link.
412.8750 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Input to engineering repeater on 410.200.
US Army, Independence, MO. Lake City AAP? V. also 412.975, 413.075, 413.175, 413.275.
412.9000 US Army, Fort Leavenworth, KS.
US Army, Fort Riley, KS.
412.9750 US Army, Independence, MO. B/M. Lake City Army Ammunition Plant? V. also 412.875, 413.075, 413.175, and 413.275.
413.0000 USAF, McConnell AFB, KS. Ch. W. "Uplink" Voice and data to Wichita. Paired with 413.0500.
413.0500 USAF, Wichita n, KS. Ch. X. "Downlink" to McConnell. Paired with 413.0000.
413.0750 US Army, Independence, MO. B.M. Lake City AAP? V. also 412.875, 412.975, 413.175, or 413.275.
413.1250 USAF, McConnell AFB, KS. Ch. Y.
413.1500 USAF, all KS, MO, NE bases. Mobiles only.
Ft. Riley, KS. Air Force mobiles.
Ft. Leonard Wood, MO. Air Force mobiles.
Whiteman AFB, MO. Mobiles.
Richards Gebaur AFB, MO. Mobiles.
Offutt AFB, NE. B/M.
413.1750 US Army, Independence, MO. Lake City AAP? V. also 412.875, 412.975, 412.875, or 413.275.
413.2000 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB. Mobiles.
413.2375 US Army Corps of Engineers. Saverton to Pinacle, MO data link.
413.2750 US Army, Independence, MO. Lake City AAP? See also: 412.875, 412.975, 413.075, or 413.175. All B/M.
413.3000 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB. Mobiles.
413.4000 USAF, Richards Gebaur AFB. Mobiles.
413.4250 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Paging monitored.
US Army, Ft. Riley.
413.4500 USAF, nationwide. SAC command post alert receivers.
Forbes AFB, KS. System test 1300 local.
McConnell AFB, KS. Ch. O. System test 1300 local.
Schilling AFB, Salina, KS.
Whiteman AFB, MO.
413.4750 US Army, Ft. Leavenworth. Input to fire repeater on 409.425. AAF-452.
413.5625 US Army Corps of Engineers. Saverton, MO to Keokuk, IA data link.
413.8500 DOE, KCMO. Fire and emergency services rptr. output. Input: 410.350. KWA-996 (note same callsign as the apparently unused pair 171.200/171.950).
413.8750 GSA, Federal Protective Service. Topeka, KS. Mobiles. KCMO. B/M. KPA-761.
415.2000 GSA Federal Protective Service, KCMO. Simplex? Topeka, KS. Mobiles.
Hoover Birthplace and Library, West Branch, IA. Mob.
Eisenhower Library, Abiline, KS. Mobiles.
415.3000 USDA Grain Inspection Service, KCMO. Repeater output. KMB-692. Input: 411.300 probable.
415.3250 USDA, Floyd, MO. Link to Potosi. KCJ-801.
USDA, Lohmer, MO. Link to Cassville, MO. KAH-832.
416.3000 DOE, KCMO. Maintenence repeater out. Input: 411.200.
416.4000 DOE, KCMO. Paging. KCI-783.
417.2000 GSA Federal Protective Service, KCMO. Simplex?
418.3000 US Postal Service, KCMO. Security. Simplex.
419.1750 GSA, KCMO. Paging. Two-way conversation also heard.

Revised 6 January 1986.

Well, that's a heck of an act to follow -- so I won't even try. Again, our gratitude to the generous member who prefers to remain anonymous. But, remember, he would gladly correspond to anyone wishing to comment on the list. Just enclose your letter to him in an unaddressed stamped envelope and enclose that in another envelope that you mail to me. I will forward the letter and you will hear from him directly.

CALL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPECIFIC AGENCIES

According to the readers' survey, members reported they wanted editors to ask in advance for specific information for widest possible coverage of areas of general interest. Great! Here are the deadlines I need the material by and the specific frequencies requested.

May 15 Fed. Aviation Admin. (FAA)--but not VHF aero freqs.
Please do not include frequencies between 108 and 136 mHz.

Don't forget to clean out those notes of the Winter season's listening and send along something from your area. Don't underestimate yourself and your ability to contribute something of interest to the other members. Until next month...

73-
Denny

INTERNATIONAL

This column is for reporting two-way communications frequencies above 30 MHz, radio system details, monitoring experiences, and any other information relating to monitoring in countries other than the United States and Canada. Send to:

Rickey Stein, 456 Barrymore Place, North Brunswick, NJ 08902

Well, here we go again. I'm not quite sure when this column will appear in the Newsletter. Seems that the ol' Post Office got its hands on the copy I send into HQ and it just came back to me in what might loosely be called a plastic body bag for columns. I certainly ended up with more pieces of paper than I started out with originally. So, here we go again, as I said before. Let's retype the whole thing and see if it gets back to HQ in time.

••••

Here's more from our Mexican member Rafael Mirano:

HERMOSILLO

Capital of Estado Sonora

146.160	Ham Operators input
146.760	Ham Operators output
146.940	Ham Operators
148.150	Commercial ops and businesses
149.125	Commercial ops and businesses
149.275	Comm. ops repeater autopatch
150.125	comm. ops repeater agricultural
152.825 >*	Police department
152.840 >*	State Judicial Police

*The location of these two frequencies apparently is creating quite a problem for the officers of Hermosillo!

154.700	Federal Highway Police
155.875	Comm. ops
157.850	Comm. ops repeater
157.950	Comm. ops repeater
158.000	C.F.E. (Light and Power)
158.225	Comm. ops
159.650	Comm. ops feed and grain

159.925	Mexican Red Cross
160.375	Comm. ops
162.475	Comm. ops
162.650	Comm. ops
162.800	Comm. ops
165.575	Comm. ops
167.100	Ferrocarril del Pacífico (R.R.)
167.150	Ferrocarril del Pacífico (R.R.)
168.525	Comm. ops
169.975	Comm. ops repeater
171.825	Comm. ops
172.000	Federal Judicial Police repeater
172.850	Federal Judicial Police input to repeater on 172.000
450.625	C.F.E. repeater telemetry
450.900	Hermosillo airport comms. links (multichannel)
456.425	C.F.E repeater telemetry
463.000	Hermosillo airport comms. links (multichannel)

GUYMAS AND SAN CARLOS BAY

152.480	Police Dept.
152.840	State Judicial Police
156.800	Marine Operations

EMPALME

167.100	Ferrocarril del Pacífico (Large repair shops in this city)
167.150	Ferrocarril del Pacífico

BACUM

171.825	Police Department

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

146.220	Ham Operators Input
146.820	Ham Operators Output
146.940	Ham Operators
148.150	Commercial and business ops. mostly agricultural
150.250	Comm. ops mostly agricultural repeater
152.725	Mexican Red Cross
152.840	State Judicial Police
154.730	Federal Highway Police
155.000	Airport comms. link
155.300	Police department
155.600	Social Security Hospital
155.700	Comm. ops mostly agricultural repeater
157.775	Comm. ops mostly agricultural repeater
157.975	Comm. ops mostly agricultural
158.775	C.F.E.
159.575	Comm. ops mostly agricultural
161.250	Comm. ops Input to repeater on 164.600
164.600	Comm. ops output repeater
165.825	Comm. ops
167.150	Ferrocarril del Pacífico
168.725	Comm. ops mostly agricultural repeater
172.000	Federal Judicial Police

to be continued next month....

•••

I am in the market for a Bearcat-250 E- that's E as in European. All the features and coverage of this set were the same as the American model except that it covered the European low band- 60-90MHz in place of 30-50MHz. Want only working models-unless one of you geniuses out there knows how to rig a 250 to scan either set of frequencies? If you can help, please drop me a line. Thanks... שלום ניקי

MARKETPLACE

Gary M. Darcy, Editor

Members may advertise, free of charge, items wanted, items for sale, items for trade that are associated with the hobby of monitor/utility radio listening. No dealer ads will be accepted for this column. RCMA assumes no responsibility for the outcome of any transactions between members resulting from ads printed in this column. Send to:

RCMA MARKETPLACE, c/o Gary M. Darcy, P.O. Box 1329, Palmdale, CA 93550

Please be sure to include your membership number.

All Marketplace ads will be accepted ONLY on special forms available from this column's editor. Send a self-addressed STAMPED envelope (business size) to the address above to receive a supply of forms. Foreign members do not need to include postage on envelopes they send.

ATTENTION:

Members wishing to contact me by way of electronic mail may do so via the following services:

Service:	ID:
COMPUSERVE:	76566,1542
DELPHI:	GMDARCY
PEOPLE LINK:	INF568
MCI MAIL:	286-1087
TELEX:	6502861087

FOR SALE:
1981 Bearcat 100. Includes all factory accessories plus BNC adapter, manual, and original box. UPS shipping paid. $140.00. Contact: GARY BOTTRELL (IL-073), 405 East Kern St., Springfield, IL 62703 or phone 217-523-1192 between 2100 and 2300 CT. No collect calls please.

WANTED:
Bearcat BC-210. Any condition. Contact: ALBERT E. NICHOLS (RI-007), 18635 Palomar Dr., Sun City West, AZ 85375.

FOR SALE:
Regency HX-1000. Excellent condition; in original box. $150.00. Contact: ANDREW C. ROBINS (MI-136), c/o WMUK-FM, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

FOR SALE:
Bearcat BC-300. Excellent condition. $200.00. Contact: ANDREW C. ROBINS (MI-136), c/o WMUK-FM, Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, MI 49008.

FOR SALE:
Realistic PRO-30 Portable Programmable. Very good condition except antenna jack broken off. Includes charger and UPS shipping. $175.00. Contact: ALAN M. LEDER (NJ-084), 246 Lenox Ave., Paterson, NJ 07502 or phone 201-956-8480.

FOR SALE:
Yeasu FRG 7000 Communications Receiver. Switchable SSB Collins filter (installed by Radio West); vernier fine tuning; like new condition; manual; original carton; will ship UPS within Continental USA. $259.00. Contact: RALPH D> STERN (CA-SD-017) by telephone at 415-728-5204.

FOR SALE:
Bearcat 100. Older model; antenna jack converted to BNC connecter (Centurion adapter); earphone; AC adapter; original box. $150.00. Contact: ROBERT BARKER (TX-076), 2323 San Antonio #414, Austin, TX 78705 or phone 512-477-2379.

FOR SALE:
Grove Enterprises Scanner Pre-amp. Covers VHF/UHF 30 to 600 Mhz. 12 db gain with noise factor under 2db. $40.00. Contact: JEFF HOOPER (GA-027), P.O. Box 803, Blairsville, GA 30512.

WANTED:
Regency ''Air Scan'' Programmable 10 Channel Scanner; in good condition. Contact: DAVID J. MUMFORD (MD-086), 258 Golf Course Rd., Ocean City, MD 21842 or phone 301-289-9334.

WANTED:
Bearcat 20/20; good condition. Student in school - would possibly like terms. Contact: DAVID V. GLORIUS (FL-058), 1607 Wildwood Dr., Augusta, GA 30909-4345 or phone 404-738-5151.

WANTED:
Want to buy scanners that were manufactured in the early to mid 1970's. Looking especially for one made by the Robyn Company. Contact: DENNIS RUDA (NY-057), 42 Harry L Dr., Johnson City, NY 13790.

WANTED:
Old monitors and scanners. Contact: PAUL CRUTHERS (CO-026), 4125 Gilpin Dr., Boulder, CO 80303 or phone 303-499-6607.

FOR SALE:
Bearcat BC-100. Includes charger. $150.00. Contact: ROB LANDIN (CA-OR-194), 20645 Santiago Cyn. Rd., Orange, CA 92669 or phone 714-639-4137.

WANTED:
Operator manual for Bearcat 101. Contact: JAMES OTIS (NY-152), P.O. Box 83, Pulaski, NY 13142 or phone 315-298-4669.

FOR SALE:
Teaberry "T" Scan UHF. 4 crystal-controlled channels; external power, earphone and charger sockets; automatic-manual. $60.00. Contact: TOPPY L. CARTER III (FL-201), 3807 Miruelo Circle N., Jacksonville, FL 32217 or phone 904-733-8596.

WANTED:
Regency E-106 Crystal-Controlled Scanner w/Priority. Willing to purchase a new or used one that works. Contact: DARRYL WILLIS (HI-010), 340 Kapii Pl., Hilo, HI 96720.

WANTED:
Outside antenna for Bearcat BC-210. Contact: JIM BATES (IN-089), P.O. Box 1891, Highland, IN 46322.

WANTED:
Resdel (Military) R-1617A/USQ-46. Willing to pay $300.00 cash for set if complete; fair or better condition. Contact: MICHAEL P. MURPHY (CA-SD-033), 11621 Valle Vista Rd., Lakeside, CA 92040 or phone 619-561-2726.

FOR SALE:
Regency MX-5000. Perfect condition; original box; manual; AC adaptor; mobile mounting bracket. $279.00. Contact: RALPH D. STERN (CA-SD-0017) by telephone at 415-728-5204.

FOR SALE:
Regency HX-1000. Excellent condition; original box; manual; wall charger. $185.00. Contact: RALPH D. STERN (CA-SD-0017) by telephone at 415-728-5204.

FOR SALE:
Grove ScanVerter. Cable and AC adaptor included. Converts 118-135 aircraft band to 225-400 Government band. Will ship UPS. $35.00. Contact: PAUL GROSINGER (NJ-065), 58 Old Route 23, New Foundland, NJ 07435 or phone 201-697-4377.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:
Bearcat 4-6 Thin Scan. VHF Low/VHF High/UHF/UHF-T. 6-Channel, has rubber flex antenna and crystals for 45.42, 46.48, 151.265 & 151.355; sell with or without crystals or trade for a Regency ACT-R-1. $65.00. Contact: GEORGE WIGHT (CA-TO-001), P.O. Box 732, Groveland, CA 95321 or phone 209-962-5308.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:
Regency TME-8-H-L-U. Crytal controlled scanner. $50.00. Contact: MARK A. THOMAS, JR. (VA-051), 12163 Nokesville Rd., Bristow, VA 22013.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:
SBE-129 Opti/Scan. 10 channel; VHF/UHF; programmable; looks brand new, sat in closet for the past 6 years, lost program cards; never used mobile; accessories and schematic included. Best Offer. Contact: CHARLES STEIER (MN-008), 4820 Hwy 7, St. Louis Park, MN 55416 or phone 612-927-9253.

WANTED:
Bearcat 4-6 Thin Scan. Contact: E. MENCZER (NY-228), 555 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11211.

FOR SALE:
Latest (1985) D.O.C. frequency microfiche for B.C., Western Canada, Ontario & Eastern Canada. Asking $25.00 each or $80.00 for all the sets. Contact: GILLES THIBODEAU (CAN-101), 3653 Montcalm St., Lac-Megantic, Quebec G6B 2H8 - Canada or phone 819-583-1817.

FOR SALE:
Regency HX-650. Good condition; includes case and charger. $70.00 or reasonable offer. Contact: DAVID R. VAUGHN (OH-127), 1106 Grandview Ave., Columbus, OH 43212 or phone 614-488-3938.

FOR SALE:
Bearcat 4-6 Thin-Scan. Includes charger adaptor, original carton, new nicads and case; very good condition. Contact: DAVID R. VAUGHN (OH-127), 1106 Grandview Ave., Columbus, OH 43212 or phone 614-488-3938.

FOR SALE:
Regency ACT-R-10. Reliable VHF Hi-Lo/UHF 10 channel scanner with mobile bracket and AC line cord. $65.00. Contact: JON CEREGHINO (CA-SC-049), P.O. 1132, Mountain View, CA 94042 or phone 408-867-6767.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:
Regency Touch. 16 channel programmable; 30-50 Mhz / 144-174 Mhz / 410-512 Mhz; clean and in proper working order. Will trade for working, commercially made, 8-port high band receiver multicoupler. $160.00. Contact: JON CEREGHINO (CA-SC-049), P.O. Box 1132, Mountain View, CA 94042 or phone 408-867-6767.

FOR SALE:
Regency ACT-R-106. 10 channel VHF Hi-Lo/UHF crystal controlled scanner; some crystals available. Includes mounting bracket, AC cord & antenna. $75.00. Contact: JON CEREGHINO (CA-SC-049), P.O. Box 1132, Mountain View, CA 94042 or phone 408-867-6767.

FOR SALE OR TRADE:
Motorola Director Pager. 2 pagers high band with chargers & nicads. Will consider trade for ACT-R-106 scanner or any programmable scanner. $60.00 each. Contact: FRED SHEEHAN (PA-189), 307 Lafayette Ave., Collingdale, PA 19023.

FOR SALE:
Crystals for Regency, Radio Shack & Bearcat. VHF Hi-Lo/UHF. Never used. Guaranteed. Send self-addressed stamped post card for list. Contact: FRED SHEEHAN (PA-189), 307 Lafayette Ave., Collingdale, PA 19023.

WANTED:
Regency C-1WA Weather Alert Radio. Must be in good condition. Contact: MICHAEL BENNETT (TX-081), 1420 N. Center, Bonham, TX 75418 or phone 214-583-3513.

MONITORING & THE LAW

Send all articles on, references to, and copies of monitoring laws, as well as questions concerning the legal aspects of monitor radio listening to:
C. Homer (Hank) Rose III (NJ-206), 2 S. Gold Drive, Robbinsville, NJ 08691

Without question, the primary focus with regard to current legal matters has been on the "Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985". Quite frankly, your editor feels that he can really contribute nothing additional of value with regard to information about these two pieces of legislation (HR-3378 and S-1667). Several of our editors as well as the staff RCMA have written numerous excellent articles, and have included a wealth of information in the Newsletter. For those of you who are interested (we all should be), your editor strongly suggests that members who do not have issues of the Newsletter commencing with the November, 1985 issue, obtain these Newsletters from RCMA and make them part of your reference library. Virtually every professional communications publications, i.e. QST, POP, COM, Monitoring Times, have carried editorials and lead articles regarding the proposed federal legislation. For those of you who have specific questions or would like to have copies of letter or testimony presented on the public's behalf, please contact me and I will be more than pleased to send you copies of the information I currently have -- and it's voluminous, believe me!

Requests for information regarding other areas of monitoring legalities are beginning to find their way to my mailbox. Tom Ernst (Public Safety Northeast Ed.) wanted to know if there were any restrictions with regard to "fire buffs" utilizing GMRS (general mobile radio service) frequencies and equipment. GMRS is a two-way radio service which operates on FM in the UHF band. It was formerly classified as Class A citizens band, and has been around a lot longer than the citizens band Class D, with which we are all familiar. GMRS is primarily interested in functions concerning REACT activities (emergency traffic, motorist assistance, etc.), and is generally well-disciplined and well-equipped. Operators must obtain "business class" licenses from the FCC before they may legally operate on the GMRS frequencies. In answer to Tom S.'s question, "GMRS is still CB[1] and a certain amount of family and personal business communication is permitted."

Your editor is aware of a GMRS group operating in northern New Jersey whose membership is comprised of members of the news media and "fire buffs". From a communications standpoint, there is nothing specified to preclude this group from utilizing GMRS frequencies. There may, however, be a problem should members of the General Mobile Radio Service impede or interfere with the operation of emergency personnel at the scene of any emergency. While this is not a violation of any law pertaining to two-radio communication, it may well be a violation of state or municipal law with regard to interfering at the scene of a bonafide emergency. Once again, the GMRS groups and group members with whom your editor has come in contact present a professional and sincere approach to their endeavor. Problems, should they arise, most likely should be addressed to an official of the group involved, and most likely will be lastingly resolved.

Spring is on the way, folks! For those of us on the northeast, it can't come too soon.....Keep the cards and letters coming -- thanks for your help.

Acknowledgements

[1]"A New React Channel" - Clint Chamberlin - Pennsylvania Transmitter

My special thanks to Jerry Schoef (PA-036) for information he furnished with regard to the General Mobile Radio Service.

NO COLUMN THIS MONTH

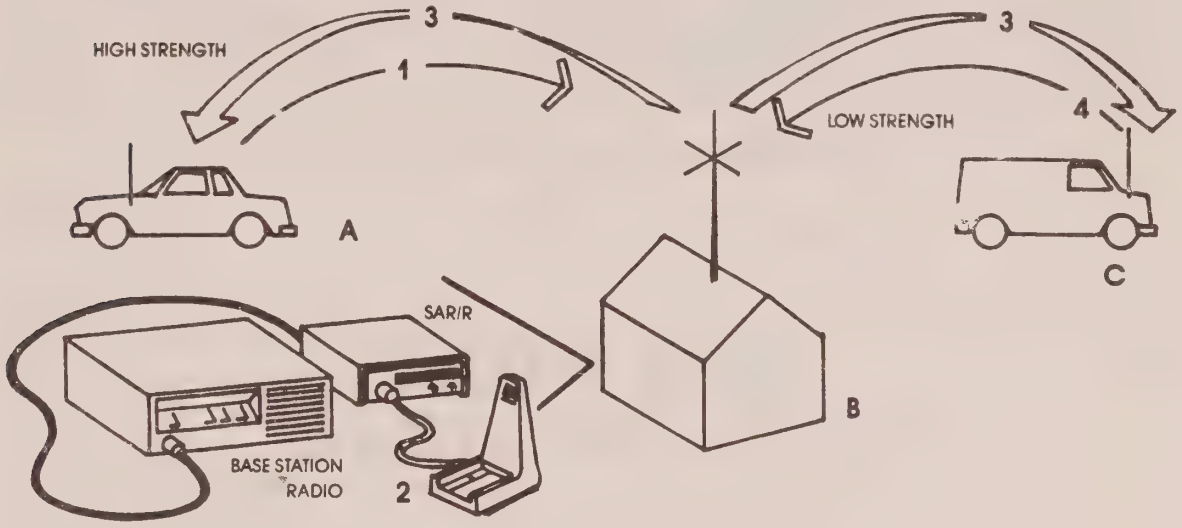
NEW PRODUCT REVIEW

This column is for reports on new products of interest to scanner listeners. Send reports on scanners, antennas, frequency publications and other products related to the hobby to:

James A. Abdu (GA-058), 1203 N. Crossing Way, Decatur, GA 30033

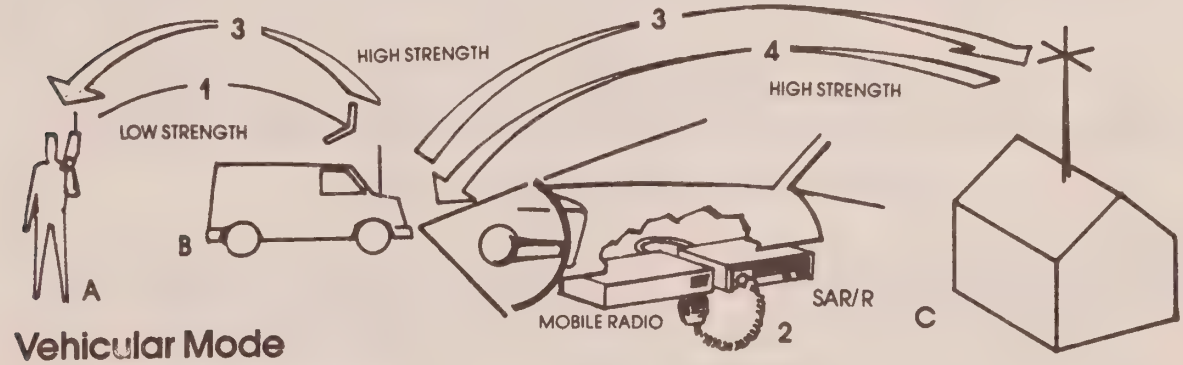
Hello again and welcome to this month's New Product Review column. This month I have a product that is a little out of the ordinary. It is called the "Simplex Audio Recorder / Message Repeater" (SAR/R).

The SAR/R is a message repeater system which converts an unattended base or mobile radio into an automatic message recorder and relay station. This product is being presented in the New Product Review column as an item of interest and more as somthing to listen for or to help explain strange receptions than a monitoring product.



Base Station Mode

Typical simplex mobile/base radio system with Mobiles A and C with Base Station B.



Vehicular Mode

Typical simplex remote portable: A, Portable; B, High Power Mobile; C, Base Station.

The concept of the SAR/R is fairly simple and is probably not new but I had not heard of this product before. The unit is activated in one of three programmed modes: any voice signal, tone burst encoding or subaudible encoding.

In the base station mode the SAR/R is intended for use by low power mobile units communicating through an unattended base. The SAR/R is activated by one of the three methods and the cassett recorder is turned on for the duration of the message. The unit then rewinds the tape and automatically rebroadcasts the message through the base station. The initiating mobile hears the message again as the other mobile(s) hear the message for the fist time.

Operation in the mobile mode is very similar except the SAR/R is connected to a mobile radio and is intented to relay messages from low power hand-helds through the more powerful vehical radio. Tone encoding may be used if the hand-held can hear the base directly so the SAR/R will not repeat base station transmissions.

Another use for the SAR/R is for unattended message recording. The unit may be programmed to record any incoming signal or tone encoding may be used to record selected messages only.

The SAR/R has adjustable input and output levels with 8 ohms input impedance and an audio frequency response of 300 Hz to 3000 Hz through a built in amplifier and speaker. Audio levels are set internally and operating modes are selected from the front panel. The unit measures 7"wide x 2.5" high and 6" deep and has a retail list price starting around $370.

I would imagine the SAR/R is a useful piece of equipment under the right (or wrong) conditions but an extended two way conversation with both sides repeated must get tedious. Monitoring this activity might also prove tedious but maybe interesting to listen to.

I wonder if any member has monitored this type of activity or used this type of message recorder / repeater system and would be interested to hear from anyone with information or questions on this or any other new product of interest.

Take Care and Stay Tuned !!!

Jim Allen

NEWS MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS

This column is for reporting frequency and radio systems information of news media. Send related reports and questions on newspaper, radio, television, magazine, film production companies, etc. to:

Allen G. Henney, MD-069, 6912 Prince Georges Ave, Takoma Park, MD 20912

I WOULD LIKE TO THANK THOSE THAT WROTE TO ME IN THE PASSED FEW WEEKS. I ALWAYS ENJOY HEARING FROM ALL OF YOU.

WE HAVE A LIST OF FREQUENCIES FOR THE DETROIT, MICHIGAN AREA FROM BOB (MI-108). BOB NOTES THAT THE ARTICLE WHICH APPEARED IN THE JANUARY 1983 MILITARY COLUMN COMES IN HANDY WHEN TRYING TO MONITOR THE 450 & 455 MHz SPLIT FREQUENCIES IN THE BEARCAT 250.

HERE ARE THE FREQUENCIES BOB SENT US;

WJBK TV2			
166.2500	KLM573 & KS3912	"150 RADIO"	NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
450.0500			TV STUDIO CUEING
455.0500	KYY292 & KQB912	"450 RADIO"	NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
WDIV TV4			
450.0875	KRG606		NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
450.3875	KRG276		NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
450.5875	KRG248		NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
WXYZ TV7			
161.7000	KJL529		PRODUCTION OFFICE
455.6125	WYR215		NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
455.6500	WYR216		NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
WKBD TV50			
173.2750	KLP349		REPORTERS/MAIL CAR

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WJR AM 760
   450.7500  KQJ266/KK5634                          REPORTERS/TRAFFIC
   455.7500                                        TRAFFIC COPTER

WWJ AM 950
   450.2125  WZB706   "CHANNEL 1" REPEATER  NEWSROOM/REPORTERS
   450.4875  WZB706   "CHANNEL 2" REPORTERS, TRAFFIC & LIVE REMOTES
   450.2125           "CHANNEL 3" SIMPLEX   CAR TO CAR

WCXI AM 1130
   450.1125  KQA981                           NEWSROOM/REPORTERS

WMUZ FM 103.5
   161.7000  KO3333                          REMOTE BROADCASTS

DETROIT FREE PRESS
   173.3250  WRO609                           PRESENTLY INACTIVE
   452.9750  KUU697   "CHANNEL 1" REPEATER   ADVERTISING
   452.9750  KUU697   "CHANNEL 2" SIMPLEX    RIVERFRONT PLANT SECURITY

DETROIT NEWS
   453.0000  KVX238                          REPORTERS/PHOTO
   461.3000  KZK72/KKL87/KL2002              SECURITY/ADS-DETROIT
   464.7250  KZK72/KL2002                    SECURITY-STERLING HGTS

MACOMB DAILY
   452.9750  WYL753                          CIRCULATION

OAKLAND PRESS
   173.3750  KCJ938/KZ2709                   PHOTO/CIRCULATION

WINDSOR STAR (ONTARIO, CANADA)
   167.5950  VCT651                          CIRCULATION

METRO TRAFFIC CONTROL
   464.5500  WSM395                          TRAFFIC REPORTS

MICHIGAN EMERGENCY PATROL (MEP)
   462.5750  KAC5455                         TRAFFIC REPORTS
   CB CHANNEL 9 KBW5826
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I WOULD LIKE TO THANK BOTH BOB (MI-108) FOR HIS WELL ORGANIZED FREQUENCY LIST & ANDY (MI-136) FOR THEIR SUPPORT & INFORMATION FOR THE MICHIGAN AREA. NEXT MONTH WE WILL HAVE OUR FIRST LOOK AT THE NEW YORK AREA NEWS MEDIA FREQUENCIES WITH THE HELP OF CARL (NY-117) WHO HAS SENT US AN EXTENSIVE LIST FOR THE AREA.

UNTIL NEXT MONTH, GOOD NIGHT, GOOD NEWS & GOOD SCANNERING!

photo department

Send photographs of custom monitor listening posts, unusual or extensive monitor or two-way antenna systems, user station consoles (PD, Fire, Paramedics, etc.) or other monitor/two-way related equipment of interest. Photographs must be 3 X 5 inches or larger, black-and-white with good contrast, sharply focused and attractively composed. Each photo must be accompanied by details and explanations of equipment. Photos will not be returned. If you have questions, write first and please include an SASE. Send photos or write to:

Hugh Stegman, 11622 Exposition Blvd., #2, Los Angeles, CA 90064

SOMETHING'S GROWING IN ILLINOIS, CONT'D

This month it's time to finish WSIL-TV's big antenna tower, in photos courtesy of Chuck (IL-141).

Our first picture shows the old tower on the left, next to the

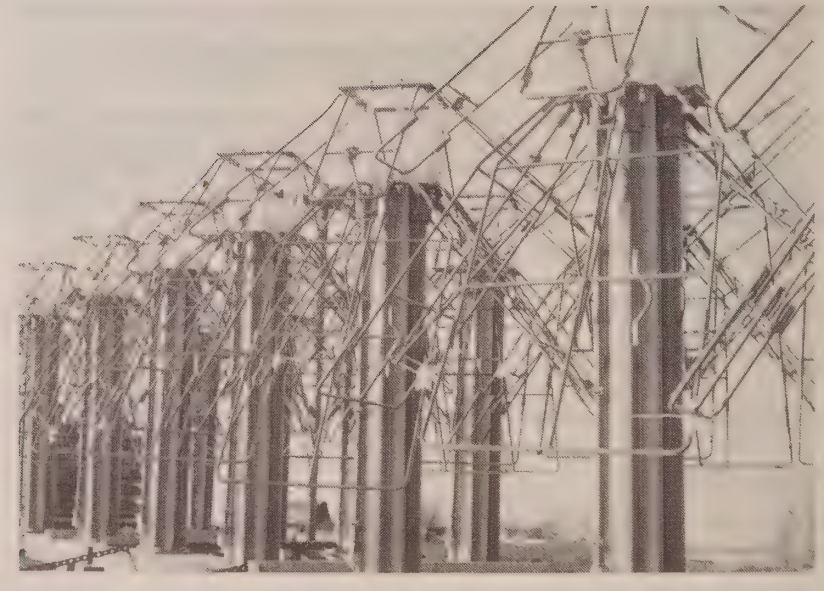
new one, which has been topped out. The dishes are for studio to transmitter links (one active, one standby). Just above is a 1.9 Ghz yagi, over which programs are sent to sister station KPOB-TV for rebroadcast on channel 15. After this equipment is transferred to the new tower, the old one will be dismantled. The big reflector is to be scrapped.

Next photo shows the new elements for the transmitting antenna, minus their corner reflectors but otherwise ready to go up the tower. These are circularly polarized, and replace the old "super turnstile" type. E.R.P. will be 100 KW, from 2 30 KW Harris transmitters in parallel. Chuck... how close did you say you lived to this death ray? Do you monitor much 39 MHz? (My own BC 250 often hears our channel 2 on 33.65 ...)

Finished height of the tower is 1037½ feet, or not quite a quarter-mile!

Finally, we see a news department vehicle. Although the Bronco in front has a low band antenna, they have gone to 450.6125 MHz.

I'd like to thank Chuck for his pictures. Now we're all up on how those big towers get there, though I still wonder how some the ones atop 12,000 foot peaks get there...



RCMA SPECIAL FEATURE RCMA

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RCMA SUPPORTS ANARC POSITION
****

Jerry Short, Pesident and Chairman of the Board of the Radio Communications Monitoring Association (RCMA), Inc, has said that RCMA FULLY supports the Association of North American Radio Clubs's (ANARC) position and efforts toward the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985, HR.3378 and S.1667.

ANARC has been EXTREMELY active in their efforts to educate and inform the House Subcommittee on Courts, Civil Liberties, and the Administration of Justice, before which the Privacy Act is appearing. Following is a copy of ANARC's "Fact Sheet" regarding the Privacy Act. Please read it closely and note the four major problems ANARC sees with the Privacy Act. (The ANARC Fact Sheet is reprinted with permission of Terry Colgan, ANARC Executive Secretary.)

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WHAT YOU CAN DO
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As of March 14, 1985, the House Subcommittee office was drafting proposed changes to the Privacy Act. These ammendments are scheduled to appear before the ful Subcommittee during Markup, on March 25. (It is possible that the Markup date may be postponed.)

The BEST support you can offer is to let the House Subcommittee know that YOU support ANARC's position regarding The Electronic Communications Privacy Act, HR.3378. Send a postcard, telegram, or short letter to Rep Kastenmeier's office, or call his office at (202) 225-4276 and STATE YOUR SUPPORT OF ANARC'S POSITION. Your cards and telephone calls will show the Subcommittee how serious a concern this legislation is and that they should LISTEN carefully to ANARC. If you can, let every Subcommittee member hear your support. (See the February Newsletter for a list of House Subcommittee members.)

We realize that you will receive this Newsletter sometime in mid-to-late April, but the postcards and telephone calls will still be VERY IMPORTANT then, perhaps even more so. We will update you next month.

ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CLUBS

FACT SHEET--ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS PRIVACY ACT OF 1985

The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985--officially known as H.R. 3378 in the House of Representatives and S. 1667 in the Senate--was introduced on September 19, 1985. The House bill was introduced by Rep. Robert Kastenmeier and the one in the Senate by Sen. Patrick Leahy. The bills are worded identically.

The bills would amend Title 18 of the United States Code to make unlawful the interception of ANY form of electronic communication not "readily accessible to the public" or not specifically exempted. The bills go on to say that it would not be unlawful to listen to ham or CB operators, any station "for the use of the general public, which relates to ships, aircraft, vehicles, or persons in distress", or signals transmitted by "a walkie talkie, or a police or fire communication system readily accessible to the public".

Penalties for breaking the law range from as high as $5,000 and/or imprisonment for up to two years for a CASUAL infraction, to as much as $250,000 and/or up to two years imprisonment for an offense committed "for the purposes of commercial advantage, malicious destruction or damage, or private commercial gain". In addition, the bills allow for stiff civil monetary penalties.

As a matter of principle, ANARC applauds the bills' intent to provide protection against improper government interception of electronic communications and to protect the privacy of electronic mail, computer data systems and such. While the bills' sponsors have publicly stated that it is not their intention to place restrictions on "traditional" hobby listening, the bills have the potential to make it unlawful for Americans to listen to MOST of the radio spectrum. This includes such seemingly innocuous things as airplanes, trains and shortwave utilities.

This is neither an alarmist nor an extremist interpretation of the bills. We have spent (and continue to spend) considerable time researching them. We believe the bills contain little protection for the casual listener and the radio hobbyist. The continued freedom to listen that you may take for granted will depend on how terms are defined and which types of transmissions are exempted from the prohibition on listening.

We believe that there are four major problems with the bills as they are now written.

First, there is no definition of "readily accessible to the public". The reality of radio waves is that they are present almost everywhere. All you need is a suitable receiver and you can hear them. A radio signal that pervades a populated area is, as a matter of physical fact, readily accessible. With suitable protection, however, the INFORMATION CONTENT of the transmission can be made private. We believe that the bills need a common sense definition which recognizes these facts.

Second, the list of stations to which it would be lawful for you to listen is not consistent and not logical. As just one example, the bills exempt fire and police communications, but make no mention of emergency medical services, local government radio and other types of stations which are only a few kilohertz or megahertz away. The definition referred to above could make these exemptions unnecessary.

Third, any law stemming from HR. 3378 and S. 1667 would be virtually unenforceable. Radio receivers, unless they are used in public places, are generally undetectable in use.

Fourth, the bills seek to shift the responsibility for communications privacy from the system providers or users to the general public. Since most communications services don't take even minimal precautions against interception of their transmissions, we believe they do not regard the privacy matter as a serious problem.

However, one land-mobile service SAYS that it does regard privacy seriously. That service has the ear of Congress. That's the cellular mobile telephone industry. Cellular mobile telephones are the hottest thing in communications right now. And they're being sold as the ultimate in privacy. But, you see, they aren't. Not only do they use clear (not scrambled) voice but cellular signals can be picked up on your UHF TV set! And the manufacturers and dealers know, or should know, that. Scanner enthusiasts have been listening to mobile phones in the VHF and 450 Mhz UHF bands for as long as those phones have been in cars. And it was only a matter of time until the scanner companies brought out products that covered the 800 Mhz band.

When one of the West Coast media tried an 800 Mhz scanner and reported on what they heard, there was an uproar--from the folks who had purchased cellular phones, from cellular telephone companies and from their industry trade associations. To shorten the story a lot, the cellular telephone industry's influence is a prime reason why the bills are written the way they are.

Now, somewhere in here, we'd better state that we don't suggest that you listen to mobile telephone conversations. In fact, we'd rather you didn't. But whether or not you do is immaterial. What is material is that you and the rest of the public are being asked to give up your freedom to listen to certain frequencies or bands (you don't even know which ones because of the way the bills are written) so that cellular telephone companies can make good on their claims of communications privacy. This would amount to giving cellular telephone companies an EXCLUSIVE PRIVATE RIGHT to portions of the radio spectrum; a spectrum that belongs to the PUBLIC.

If users of cellular telephones want private conversations, the technology exists, at relatively reasonable cost, for the cellular phone companies to scramble or otherwise encrypt the signals or to modify the way signals are "handed-off" from one frequency or transmitter to another. This would make the transmissions unintelligible to the public or receivable only by authorized phone customers.

Why don't the companies do just that? The answer isn't the lack of available technology. Radio communications privacy devices (scramblers) are in daily use by law enforcement agencies, the military, satellite operators and private businesses. And our research indicates that cellular systems can be very easily modified to "hand-off" signals to another frequency every few seconds, making it almost impossible for a scanner to keep up with any one conversation.

The answer isn't the cost of privacy systems. While the cost of some encryption devices may be high, consumer demand for privacy and competition in the marketplace would be expected to drive prices down and to increase the sophistication of encryption devices.

But why should cellular companies or users spend their money when they just might be able to get privacy free--EXCEPT FOR THE COST TO THE PUBLIC--from the Congress?

The bottom line? In ANARC's opinion, H.R. 3378 and S. 1667--the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985--are bad bills. They're overly broad; poorly defined; unenforceable; would allow private businesses to use a public resource as if it were their own; and have the potential to severely limit your freedom to listen to radio broadcasts.

But don't just take our word for all this. Get copies of both bills; they're available free from your Senators and Representatives. Go to your public library and read pages E-4128 and S-11795 of the September 19, 1985 Congressional Record to find out why their sponsors say the bills were introduced. After you've studied everything, tell the bills' sponsors and your own elected representatives in Congress how you feel. Make your letters brief and to the point. State what you think and why. Be specific, if you can.

If you don't have the time to do all this research, simply tell Rep. Kastenmeier and Sen. Leahy and your own Congressman and Senators that whatever final forms these bills take, they should give you and other Americans NO FEWER freedoms to listen to the radio than you NOW HAVE under Federal law.

DON'T DELAY! Writing to Rep. Kastenmeier, Sen. Leahy or your own elected officials is very easy. Address your letters to:

The Honorable _____
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510.

If you can, we'd like you to send us copies of your letters so we'll have some idea how much mail is generated by our efforts. You can reach us at P.O. Box 180403, Austin, TX 78718-0403.

We'll be broadcasting updates on HR. 3378 and S. 1667 as they become

necessary. Be sure to listen to Radio Earth, Radio Netherlands, World of Radio and other programs for listeners and DXers.

Thank you for your interest and concern.

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PRIVACY ACT ARTICLE SYNOPSIS
May, 1986

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In the past three months we have received many copies of articles, letters and editorials regarding the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985. The following is a synopsis of the article and editorial contributions.

From the information we have, we believe there are many more newspaper editorials appearing than have been sent in. If you know of such an editorial in your local newspaper(s) and it does not appear below, please try to send in a copy of the editorial or article.

* * *

RCMA is active in working with ANARC on this matter. We are helping by keeping ANARC appraised of current public and industry opinion. Please continue to send in copies of any articles, editorials or letters you see or hear concerning the Act. Do not worry about duplication of someone else's contribution. We would rather receive twelve copies than none. All contributions will be acknowledged with a postcard. Mail your contributions to:

Kurt Swaney
Privacy Act Information
PO Box 1198
Manhattan Beach, CA 90266

Thanks to all of the RCMA members who have contributed!

Article Date	Title	Source
unknown	Legislative Alert	Telocator Network of America

Telocator Network provides both cellular and RCC mobile telephone service, as well as paging services in the Northeastern United States. This is a copy of the letter they sent to all of their customers advising them to write Washington in support of the Act. John Stanton, Chairman of Telocator, is an active proponent of the Act (see Nov 18 Communications, below). Stanton's name is not mentioned in the Telocator letter.

The letter includes a little wiretap law history and a synopsis of the Privacy Act. Telocator urges its users to write in support of the Act, noting that telegrams receive speedier attention in Congressional offices.

Telocator suggests mentioning the following items:

"The general public does not distinguish between a telephone conversation transmitted by wire or by radio in terms of privacy. This legislation fills a compelling need for Congress to develop a national public policy to provide privacy protection to all forms of communication where there is an expectation of privacy by the public."

"Failure to modernize the privacy statute to account for new technologies and services could discourage use of mobile communication services."

"Failure to modernize the privacy statute could stifle emerging industries and limit the benefits of enhanced mobility of telecommunications to the public."

The Telocator letter continues by noting in capital letters and highlighted by astericks that the "opposition" claims that the Act is the product of a "'CEL-TEL' conspiracy and that the big 'CEL-TEL' lie must be exposed." Exactly what the conspiracy is, the letter neglects to mention.

The Telocator letter finishes with:

> "The scanner manufacturers and some amateur radio operator groups have organized a STRONG grass roots letter-writing campaign making erroneous claims about this legislation. It is EXTREMELY IMPORTANT that you stress in your communication to your Congressial representative that:"
>
> "Ham radio communications are entirely exempt from the ban on interception in the bill. As a matter of fact, the American Radio Relay League is satisfied with this bill."
>
> "The Justice Department SUPPORTS Title III coverage for cellular telephony and certain types of pagers."
>
> "Contrary to the assertions that 'millions of Americans who own scanners would be made criminals by this bill', scanners capable of scanning the 800 MHz band (cellular frequencies) have only come on the market in the last 6-8 months and for the express purpose of electronic 'eavesdropping' on cellular transmissions. There are presently well under 10,000 of these scanners on the market."

ART.38

Sept	Dirty Who? (editorial)	Communications

This editorial by Dennis George, Communications Magazine Editor, promotes the idea that with a programmable scanner easily available, there is "always the temptation" to listen the the "action" of the local Police. He described a situation involving a Police hunt for hazardous individual carrying a bag of guns in public. George indicated that the individual was "unsophisticated and apparently a low budget gangster." He indicates that the gangster should have had a handheld scanner to "change the whole outcome." George concludes with telling City Councils to "take note...the bad guys are better equipped than you are."

ART.39

Sept	Legislating Cellular Privacy: An Idea That Won't Work (guest editorial)	Personal Communcations

This guest editorial by Robert Hanson, SCAN Managing Editor, is basically an abreviated version of the Under Attack! article (see below).

ART.26

Sept	Under Attack! Your Right to Use a Scanner	SCAN

This introductory report by SCAN magazine discusses both the California and Pennsylvania legislation, in addition to the House and Senate bills. Included is a synopsis of the Act and SCANs position paper: "The Traditional Right of American Citizens to the Unrestricted Use of Radio Receivers Deserves a Vigorous Defense."

ART.13

Nov	Law & Business: Cellular "Privacy" May Also Require Regulations	Mobile Communications Business

In his November column, Vance McCarthy, MCB Law & Business Editor, notes that the cellular industry has now turned to Congress regarding the "...ability to keep cellular radio conversations private." McCarthy notes that the industry has been aware of this problem for more than two years, but has only recently "...sought outside help from regulators." McCarthy notes that the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA) "...formally asked Congress to give cellular conversations protection under a proposed rewrite of the Federal Wiretap Law (1968)."

However, notes McCarthy:

> "The manufacturers, through the forum of the Electronics Industries Association, are dead against such

butinskyness. EIA points out that many major manufacturing interests, not the least of which are AT&T and Motorola, are busily working on encryption addon devices what should be ready for the market by next year, and could be priced as low as several hundred dollars."

McCarthy concludes with:

"Ironically, by the time either Congress or the FCC has any workable mechanism in place for ensuring the protection of cellular or cordless telephone conversations, it is likely that manufacturers will have taken to responding to the problem on their own, despite the efforts of CTIA."

"Enhanced voice encryption methods fueled by cellular digital technology seems the most likely reaponse, according to one telecommunications consulting firm."

---ART.51

Nov — Scanner Scene — Popular Communications

In his November column, Chuck Gysi reprints a copy of Pennsylvania Senate Bill 637. The PA bill would have made it illegal to operate a scanner in a vehicle in PA. The proposed bill was later withdrawn by its author.

Gysi also mentions that the All Ohio Scanner Club (AOSC) suggests introducing federal legislation that would make the use of a scanner during the commission of a crime illegal. If your interested in this concept, you can write to AOSC in care of Dave Smith, AOSC President, 50 Villa Road, Springfield, OH 45503-1036.

---ART.47

Nov — Under Attack! Your Right to Use a Scanner (part II) — SCAN

Part II includes a reprint of pages 2 and 3 of the Act, as well as an example letter to your Congressman.

---ART.25

Nov 1 — Congress Acting on Radio Privacy Issue — W5YI Report

Fred Maia's (W5YI) November report includes a general synopsis of the three areas covered by the Act. Maia also notes that the Act is being supported by two major organizations: the Electronic Mail Association (EMA) and the Cellular Telecommunications Industry Association (CTIA). EMA is the industry association for electronic mail services, while CTIA is the industry association for the cellular telephone industry.

Philip J Quigley is the President of PacTel Mobile Communications and a CTIA director. Maia quotes Quigley as saying:

"Even if HR.3378 is enacted, there will still be some people who will flout the law and intentionally listen in to private conversations transmitted by the radio spectrum. Today these people can use scanning receivers popularly known as scanners to eavesdrop on cellular conversations because scanners are engineered to receive not only communications readily available to the public such as police and fire communications, but also communications of the frequency bands reserved for cellular. There is no reason why scanning equipment should be designed to receive frequencies that have been reserved for private communications. CTIA believes that an appropriate technical modification in the FCC's rules governing scanners is a necessary adjunct to the privacy legislation."

---ART.7

Nov 13 — Statement of James Knapp, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division — US Department of Justice

This 21-page, double-spaced statement by James Knapp, Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, was made to the Senate Patents Subcommittee on November 13, 1985. The statement did not address the specific language of the Act, but rather addressed the general intent of the Act. The statement notes that:

"The proposed legislation is directed primarily at amending Title III of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 to provide coverage of new technologies in the area of communications and electronic surveillance that were not available when the original act was passed in 1968. In addition, the proposed legislation provides for more comprehensive judicial supervision of investigative methods related to electronic surveillance heretofore not within the scope of Title III."

The statement also notes that the Department of Justice believes that electronic surveillance provisions should be updated to keep pace with technology. Finally, the statement addresses some of the new technologies covered by the Act and comments on each. Among these is "cellular and cordless telephone" communications:

"The radio portion of the transmission is either analog (regular voice transmission), digitized, or encrypted in some other fashion. The analog transmission would readily be subject to interception by an ordinary citizen with a standard AM/FM radio receiver by tuning to certain frequencies. Digitized or otherwize encrypted transmissions would require specialized equipment to turn the conversation back into analog form. In amending the statute to cover these new forms of telephones, a decision has to be made as to whether all communications should be covered including analog conversations when transmitted as radio communications. If so, would an ordinary citizen who intercepts them be subject to criminal or civil liability? Should there be a reasonable expectation of privacy where such calls are so suspectible to interception? In the alternative, should amendments to the statute respecting these types of telephones only be extended to the radio portions of the communications that are digitized or encrypted in some other manner where additional technical steps must be taken to turn the digitized communication back into analog form so it could be understood?"

"The Department has not yet formulated a policy on whether only a digitized or otherwise encrypted converstion should be subject to the protection of the statute. It could be argued that the additional protection for the call by digitizing or otherwise encrypting it would evince a clear intent that there is a reasonable expectation of privacy. In this scenario, the citizen who either voluntarily or involuntarily intercepts the analog call would be free of criminal or civil liability. Obviously, so too should law enforcement personnel. These are questions that have to be looked as carefully before definitive recommendations can be made."

ART.8

Nov 18 Justice Department May Put Brakes on Communications Privacy Bills — Communications week

A general review of James Knapp's testimony to the House Subcommittee (see above). Much of the article dealt with electronic mail service privacy. However, with regard to cellular telephone:

"'Our industry has grown on the expectation of privacy,' said John Stanton, chairman of the Telocator Network of America. Now, he said, the absence of privacy is beginning to retard use of mobile services, especially because of recent improvements in scanner technologies."

Knapp indicated that some of the amendments in the Act were necessary to keep the law in pace with current technology, but he emphasized that much analysis is necessary before the full impact of new technologies can be understood. With regards to cellular and cordless telephones, Knapp "conceded" that separate legislation might be necessary:

"The department would have no objection to legislation on unwanted interception by people outside the

governement...but the wiretap law is not the proper vehicle for such legislation."

Nov 20 — Tougher Security Measures Urged for Radio Communications — LA Times — ART.5

Sen D DeConcini (D-AZ) and Rep G English (D-OK) are urging federal agencies to tighten radio security. This came following the discovery of "1000 frequencies" for various federal agencies (including DEA, FBI, USSS, USAF, ARMY) during a Sept 13 drug smuggling raid in Florida.

The Congressmen said the "security of our national leaders" is threatened, regarding the USSS frequencies. Critics indicate that security lapses occur frequently and that the Government is not spending the money necessary to keep pace with radio security technology. The Congressmen said they plan to introduce legislation to to address these security problems and are requesting White House assistance in doing such.

Nov 20 — Radio Monitoring Spurs Concern — St Louis Post-Dispatch — ART.1

Basically the same article as above, but includes a few more interesting quotations. Rep English indicated that many of the frequencies were "generally well known," but that others, ie, USSS, were not. "You can't get the call letters," he said. The FCC advised that they "knew of no location" where all of the channels on the list were available. English further stated that while some of the information could be "put together by scanning the airwaves," he suspects "the information was purchased from government sources." Both the USSS and the DEA advised that they were aware that their communications could be intercepted at anytime by anyone, hence they are careful as to what they say and either have or are pursuing radio security technology.

Nov 20 — 'Secret' Communications (editorial) — St Louis Post-Dispatch — ART.6

This editorial comments on the story above, "Radio Monitoring Spurs Concern."

> "It seems incredible that the leaders and top government agencies for the world's technological leader would relay on a secret radio communications system that is primitive enough to allow virtually anyone to listen in. Despite government disclaimers, it's clear that thos frequencies are a prime source of communications for top government officials."

Noting that some US agencies (ie, USSS) desire to improve their communication systems, but cannot due to budget constraints, this editorial basically promotes the idea that the "key link" in our Nation's defense, communications, should not be overlooked.

No mention is made of cellular telephone nor radio scanners.

Dec — Communications Privacy Act Introduced in House and Senate — APCO Bulletin — ART.3

The APCO Bulletin offered copies of the Act to its members and reprinted Rep Kastenmeier's introductory remarks regarding the Act.

Dec — Interest High in Cellular Security — Communications — ART.10

Part of the News section of Communications magazine, this report notes that criminal penalties were establish for the "malicious interception" of cellular mobile telephones in California.

> "While California cellular carrier PacTel Mobile Access noted that most conversations are already secure due to the handoff scheme of transmission, the company noted that random interception is possibly with sophiaticated scanning equipment."

"'California lawmakers recognized that cellular communications deserve the same type of protection extended to other confidential situations,' says a PacTel spokesperson."

Dec — Private Radio and the Privacy Act (guest editorial) — Personal Communications Technology — ART.41

In their introduction to this editorial, Personal Communications Technology, that "as currently written, the Act would restrict communications monitoring on any type of radio receiver."

The December guest opinion was from the National Assoc of Business and Educational Radio (NABER) President, Jay Kitchen. Kitchen indicates that NABER is concerned with the Act. "It is NABER's view that the proposed...Act...would inadvertently include into its gambit otherwise normal and acceptable operational activities conducted on private land mobile radio systems."

Kitchen's examples include a Radio Dealer monitoring local business frequencies prior to requesting licensing from the FCC for a particular frequency. Also, Kitchen points out that it is necessary for a radio system user on a shared frequency to monitor the frequency prior to initiating communications.

Dec — Scanner Scene: 800 MHz Illegal? — Popular Communications — ART.11

In his December column, Chuck Gysi reports on the California Communications Privacy Act, CA SB.1431.

Dec 1 — Don't Confuse Private and Common Carriers in Privacy Act Legislation (guest editorial) — Radio Communications Report (RCR) — ART.48

Copy of NABER comments regarding the Act. Duplication of December Personal Communications Technology guest editorial (see Personal Communications Technology, above).

Dec 1 — California Law Prohibits Eavesdropping — RCR — ART.12

In the same RCR issue as above, in the Cellular Notes section, is an announcement that on September 21, 1985, California Gov Deukmejian signed into law the California Cellular Communications Privacy Act, thus adding "an extra measure of security" to cellular mobile telephone service in California. The report advises the law "prohibits eavesdroppers from listening in on cellular phone calls" and establishes "criminal penalties for interception of cellular phone calls." Finally the report notes that the law "restricts the manufacture and use of devices in California designed excusively for eavesdropping on cellular radio channels."

Dec 1 — We're All Under Surveillance (guest editorial) — LA Times — ART.40

Gary Marx, a science and sociology professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, presents a large number of ways in which modern technology is invading our privacy. These include chemical dust, electronic "leashes" for children, new "truth verification" devices, subminiture voice and video recorders, laser surveillance and satellite photography. While he points out their benefits, Marx indicates that these applications "should raise serious concern about whether the principles of liberty and privacy will endure." He further states that the need for new approaches to protect privacy are necessary considering the "nature of these intrusive technologies. Marx finishes with the idea that there "are no easy answers," but there "must be greater awareness of the changing nature of privacy and emerging threats to it."

It should be noted that neither the Electronic Communications Privacy Act, cellular telephone technology, nor radio scanners are mentioned in Marx's editorial.

Dec 2 — Law Lags on Electronic Snooping — Winston-Salem — ART.15

This generally newsy article discusses the need for updating the "electronic surveillance laws" (sic). It mentions the techniques used by Federal agencies to gather information regarding criminal activites and notes that while few people would complain about possible privacy invasion of criminals, the same technology could be used against people criticizing the Government during a period of political unrest. Sen Patrick Leahy (D-VT) is quoted: "The technology changes of the last decade have left the privacy protection afforded to individual Americans and American businesses in tatters."

The article mentions the Electronic Communications Act and highlights areas it impacts. The article indicates that, according to a congressional staff member, the bill has "wide backing from both Democrats and Republicans and from liberals and conservatives."

No mention is made of cellular telephone nor radio scanners.

ART.16

Dec 15 More on Radio Privacy Legislation W5YI Report

Maia's follow-up report to the Nov 1 issue (see above) makes some clarifications regarding the Act's impact. Of these, Maia reports:

> "The House Judiciary staff did confirm, however, that while manufacture of scanners and general coverage receivers will not be curtailed, the bill makes it illegal to use them to intercept private messages and telephone call no matter how they are transmitted."

ART.30

Jan Let Technology Provide Privacy (editorial) Mobie Radio Technology

In his January editorial, Don Bishop, Editor of Mobile Radio Technology, expresses concern about the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. Bishop states:

> "The right to listen must be protected fo all Americans with radio receivers. The right to privacy already is available to anyone who transmits a message by using technology that provides security."

Bishop further points out that "radio is pervasive," with signals entering our houses, cars, businesses, etc. He says the signals are carried on "public" airwaves and that it must not become illegal for someone to tune a radio and listen to them. Bishop finishes with:

> "The burden must remain with those who transmit radio signals to make them private. Technology exists to make radio communications private. As the use of security increases, the cost of technology will come down -- and its sophistication will increase, making 'breaking the code' next to impossible. That's real privacy. A law against listening is make-believe privacy."

ART.37

Jan Progression of the Privacy Act Communications

This article indicates that the Act is "headed into 1986 with a full head of steam." The article emphasizes the Act would have a "major impact on guaranteeing privacy in a number of areas, notably cellular radio, paging, electonic mail, videoteleconferencing and electronic tracking." Also, the article notes the the Act was "heartily" endorsed by a "plethora" of trade and industry associations, including CTIA, Telocator and EMA. Also noted by the report is that Rep Moorehead (R-CA) admitted during his Senate testimony that "CTIA lobbyists were instrumental in convincing him to draft the legislation."

Communications notes that not everyone supports the Act. In particular, "makers of scanners and the US Department of Justice."

> "The controversy centers on these two points: the bill does not address the manufacture of scanning receivers. If it's passed, there will be no injunction against the manufacture or sale of such equipment. However, it does

address how that equipment can be used. If an idividual were to consciously use scanning equipment for malicious eavsdropping on a cellular phone conversation, under the proposed legislation, he'd be breaking the law."

"One House staffer says proponents of the bill are trying to steer clear of implicating the 'recreational' user in wiretap violations. 'We're not trying to restrict the hobbyist,' the staffer says. 'There's something more at issue here -- the privacy of telephone calls.'"

ART.18

Jan | Presstop | Ham Radio

Presstop is the last minute news update for Ham Radio magazine. In January, Presstop included some information regarding the Act. While noting the premise of the Act, privacy for communications carried via radio, is "worthy," Presstop says the Act could result in "classic overkill." Finally, Presstop notes that the American Radio and Relay League (ARRL) has held a position of "wait and see," and urges Amateur's to contact their Congressman.

ART.22

Jan | Reflections: Before you Panic, Get the Facts (editorial) | Ham Radio

Rich Rosen, Editor-in-Chief of Ham Radio magazine notes that many "voice and data-handling" associations "do not want their communications intercepted." While, Rosen comments, this is a reasonable assumption, he states the problem is their methods of attaining this goal:

"The problem is not the desire of these industries to protect their customer's privacy, but their assumption that the general public should be asked to forfeit its right to listen to radio transmissions without restriction."

ART.21

Jan | Your Right to Listen may be Outlawed (editorial) | Monitoring Times

Bob Grove, Monitoring Times Editor, recaps many of the events leading up to the current Act status in January. Grove draws on the comments of Philip Quigley (see Nov 1 W5YI report, above) as well as Robert Hanson's SCAN editorial (see Sept SCAN, Under Attack!, above). Grove also notes that is has been "well established in several precedent court cases that a user of a radio system can have no reasonable expectation of privacy." Grove also states that Sen Kastenmeier (who introduced the HR.3378) likened the scanner listener to the "Saturday Night Special" handgun owner by "pointing out that there are many of them out there but they can be legislated against." Finally, Grove includes a listing of all the US Senate members and the US House of Representatives members.

ART.14

Jan 1 | Is Privacy Still Possible? | RCR

This two-part RCR report (see below) was written by Robert Corn, who practices communications law in Washington, DC. In part one, Corn deals heavily with the historical and legal background surrounding the concept of communications privacy. Using as his main source of information the "Electronic Surveillance and Civil Liberties" report issued by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment (OTA) in October, 1985, he commments on many of the findings of that report. On the subject of encryption as a means of providing privacy, Corn reports:

"One possibility is the encryption of radio communications. But the OTA report warns that there is no immediate technological answer to protection against most electronic surveillance. Although some encryption devices have already reached the market, their high cost will deter all but the most determined customers. For example, effective encryption can double the cost of a cellular phone."

ART.34

Jan 15 | Maintaining Privacy | RCR

This is Robert Corn's follow-up report to the January 1 article, "Is Privacy Still Possible?" (see above).

In this article, Corn reviews the effectiveness of the proposed Electronic Communications Privacy Act. Corn indicates the while the Act is attempting to bring to light the need to address the privacy question with regards to new technology, he appears not to believe the Act, if passed in its present form, would provide the legal basis necessary to create and maintain privacy:

> "Because of the expansive definition of electronic communications, HR.3378 and S.1667 are a good start toward updating federal wiretapping law. The change addresses the most serious gaps in legal protection: computer data, radiotelephone transmissions and non-voice surveillance. But exceptions can be more important than the rules to which they pertain, and certain exclusions in the bills, as currently written, may limit the extent to which the law would apply to some of the new technologies."
>
> "Despite their purported intent, the bills probably exclude protection for new technologies that utilize radio waves. The legislation would include such devices within the definition of 'electronic communications,' but it also sets express limits on such coverage. The proposal would allow interception of messages 'made through an electronic communications system designed so that such electronic communication is readily accessible to the public.'"
>
> "If court decisions under Title III are any guide, this language could be read to exclude coverage for standard mobile telephones, cordless telephones and possibly cellular phones. The possibility that cordless phones may be overheard on a standard radio and the proliferation of scanners capable of receiving cellular frequencies makes either form of communication 'readily accessible,' and thus unprotected by the law. Moreover, by making 'ready access' the standard for legal protection, the law's coverage would contract over time as newer technologies make all communications increasingly accessible. Thus, the exceptions may swallow the general rule."

Corn also notes the Department of Justice concerns and possible impact on scanner hobbyists:

> "Officials of the Department of Justice have testified in opposition to some of the bill's existing provisions -- such as those relating to pen registers and tracking devices -- and would most certainly oppose any attempt to make privacy protections more stringent. DOJ's primary concern is that limits on electronic surveillance would hamper the use of 'an extremely valuable and effective law enforcement tool.'
>
> "Radio scanner hobbyists are another group that likely would be adversely affected by a stricter privacy law. Scanners already on the market are capable of receiving cellular radio frequencies and devices able to intercept standard mobile telephone calls have long been available. Moreover, anyone with a standard radio could conceivably overhear cordless telephone calls. A law that prohibits all radio interceptions could make criminals of those who listen 'just for fun' and of people who inadvertently tune in to a conversation."
>
> "Perhaps a more workable standard relative to scanner hobbyists would prohibit the disclosure or private use of information overheard in radio conversations, but not necessarily interception alone. A similar provision exists in the Communications Act of 1934 and could serve as the model for any rewrite of Title III. It should be more easily enforced than a flat ban on interceptions and would

accomodate the interests of all radio users."

With regards to privacy standards established on a state level, Corn notes that California is the first state to adopt a privacy law for cellular telephones, including the manufacture and importing of devices "primarily or excusively designed for eavesdropping...:"

> "Will this law ensure the privacy of cellular conversations? So far it is too early to tell, but the law faces some formidable obstacles. Devices for interceptions, such as scanners, may be produced in other states and it certainly will be difficult to prevent their movement into California....There is also the problem of enforcement. How do you tell if someone has been listening in?"

Corn concludes his report with:

> "Thus, while it is clear that policymakers at both the federal and state levels have become aware that new communications technologies require new privacy laws, it is uncertain whether they will write effective laws to deal with the problem. The necessary first step is awareness of the growing threat to communications privacy. But if surveillance is to be limited, lawmakers must support the concept of protecting privacy in the face of competing interests and must fashion effective legal structures to accomplish this goal."

Jan 15 | Update on Privacy Act of 1985 | W5YI Report | ART.28

Maia reports that the Act will probably become law within six months (June 1986), but the final form is still unknown. Maia also notes that NABER opposes the Act (see December Personal Communications Technology or December 1 RCR, above).

While raising the question of the meaning of "readily accesible" to the public, MAIA reports:

> "Cellular interests, however, claim that cellular phone calls are not readily accessible since mobile calls are handed off to another cell (and frequency) as the mobile vehicle passes through. The fact remains, however, that many calls are made without hand-off. Even if the call does change frequency it usually remains for a minute on any specific frequency which is readily accessible."

Jan 30 | ANARC Statement to the House Subcommittee | ANARC | ART.20

On January 30, Richard (Terry) Colgan, Executive Secretary of the Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC) read a fifteen page statement to the House Subcommittee on Courts,etc. For a synopsis of ANARC's position, please refer to Bob Horvitz's (CT-048), ANARC's Washington Liaison, article on ANARC's presentation, pages 5 - 7 of the April RCMA Newsletter.

Feb | Presstop from Washington: Listening Law Update | Monitoring Times | ART.31

This update notes that during early February testimony (Jan 30), ARRL is expected to support an ammended bill. Also noted was that only supportive testimony had been heard and that opposing testimony was scheduled for later. Monitoring Times also reports on Tandy Corporation's positon:

> "Tandy's legal counsel feels that the general public's perception is that cellular telephones are private, whereas all other forms of mobile radiotelephones, including ship to shore, have been traditionally free from any reasonable expectation of privacy."

Feb | SCAN: Scanning Today | Popular Communications | ART.52

Further urging by Robert Hanson, Managing Director of SCAN, to contact your Congressman regarding the Act.

ART.49

Feb Privacy Act: Fact and Fiction (editorial) QST

In this editorial, Perry Williams, ARRL's Washington Area Coordinator comments that there is much misinformation among the Nation's Amateur Radio Operators. Specifically he says that the Act will not have a "similiar effect to a California bill introduced last summer". The Act will not "outlaw possession of 83-channel TV sets and scanners." He says the Act is not "being whisked along at the speed of light, powerful industry groups forcing Congress to go along." Williams also says that Congressional hearings have not been cancelled "solely to muzzle amateurs, scanner operators and others who might be opposed to the bill, to prevent them from being heard." Also, the bill will not "outlaw our phone patches." Finally, Williams indicates that ARRL is not "asleep on this one," not "taking a wait-and-see attitude while the bill rushes toward completion."

With regards to ARRL's actions, Williams notes that ARRL has a registered lobbyist who spends part of his time in Washington, DC and part conferring with ARRL headquarters staff. As well, in addition to the lobbyist, ARRL has Council available on a "as-needed" basis. Williams also states that ARRL has been in touch with Sen Goldwater's subcommittee on Communications and Telecommunications and that Sen Goldwater's staff has ensured ARRL that if needed Sen Goldwater would put a "hold" (a Senate point of personal privilege) on the Act until a closer look could be taken.

Williams concludes with:

> "Summing up, amateurs are right to be concerned about any bill of this type, to follow its progress closely and, should it take a turn in a harmful direction or should it impact on some other phase of their lives, to contact their own Representatives and Senators. But is there need for collective panic in re S.1667 and HR.3378? In ARRL's view, no."

ART.17

Feb Reflections: A Wrong-Headed Solution for Someone Else's Problem (editorial) Ham Radio

Joseph Schroeder (Ham Radio magazine staffer or guest editorial, unknown), writes that while he agrees that anyone who holds a telephone conversation should have a reasonable expectation that the conversation will be private, he disagrees with the method about which privacy is to be provided for cellular telephone via the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. Schroeder also points out that this Act is "everybody's problem," including Amateur's, even though Amatuers are specifically exempted from the Act.

ART.23

Feb 10 Too Many Ways to Eavesdrop (editorial) Oakland Newspaper

This editorial, reprinted from the LA Times Newspaper, supports the Act in its efforts to update the privacy law. The editorial notes that while the Fourth Amendment of the United States Constitution requires the government to obtain a search warrant prior to a search, it was not until 1967 that the Supreme Court extended this same right to wiretapping a telephone conversation (in Katz vs. United States).

The editorial notes that with the new technologies for communicating, the "potential for abuse" is large in the area of interception of communications (voice or data) for surveillance purposes.

> "Congress ought to spell out the rules now and not wait for the Supreme Court to declare that data has the same Fourth Amendment protection as voice."

ART.29

Feb 21 The Cellular Soap Opera LA Times

This article is about a retired medical instrument company purchasing agent who lives in Monrovia, CA and "amuses himself by scanning radio channels that are reserved for cellular telephone transmissions."

"It's like a soap opera without pictures," he said.

After describing cellular telephone and describing their users as an "elite group" of men and women, the third paragraph of the article states:

> "A few words of advice: Be careful. Someone out there may be listening."

The article describes the retiree sitting at his kitchen table and scanning "a dozen or so cellular channels," most consisting of mundane business conversations.

> "But with surprising regularity he also came across fragments of personal telephone calls in which it was obvious that neither party had any idea that someone might be listening."

> "...there have been few complaints about interceptions. However, that may be because many subscribers and the people they call do not realize that cellular phones are not completely secure, according to Paul Fadeli, consultant to the state [CA] Senate Energy and Public Utilites Committee."

The article then mentions the California Communications Privacy Act. In addition, the article mentions that Sen Rosenthal (D-LA) has recently introduced another bill to the E&P Utilities Committee that would require determination of whether an audible tone should be added to the cellular phone networks to indicate they are not secure.

Reed Royalty, a spokesman for PacTel Mobile Access told the Times reporter that it is very difficult for cellular phone calls to be intercepted (due to the hand-off procedure between cell sites). Royalty also said that PacTel phone sale contractors have been instructed to caution buyers that:

> "...'anytime you broadcast over the airwaves there is always the possibility that somebody would intercept the conversation,' Royalty said."

But the article counters this point with:

> "However, many unaffiliated [with PacTel] companies also market cellular telephones, and a Times survey of half a dozen of them found few salespeople willing to readily admit that interception of calls is possible. Usually, a reporter posing as a customer had to ask the question several times before the seller would admit that interception of signals was possible."

It should be noted that the text of this article was read into the House Subcommittee testimony transcript a few days after its publication in the LA Times Newspaper.

ART.44

Feb 23 — Scanners Pick up Party Line Used by Not-so-Private Cellular Phones — LA Times

A partial reprint of "The Cellular Soap Opera" (see above).

ART.33

Feb 27 — ANARC Supplemental Statement — ANARC

This is the supplemental testimony prepared by ANARC and delivered to each member of the House Subcommittee on Courts, etc. For a synopsis of the ANARC testimony, please see Bob Horvitz's (CT-048), ANARC's Washington Liaison, article on pages 5 - 7 of the April RCMA Newsletter.

ART.42

Mar — ANARC Fact Sheet -- Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1985 — ANARC

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*    You can receive a copy of this four page fact sheet on the      *
*    Act, prepared by ANARC, by sending a self-addressed, stamped-   *
*    envelop PLUS a mint 22 sent stamp to:                           *
*                                                                    *
*                    ANARC                                           *
*                    PO Box 180403                                   *
*                    Austin, TX  78718-0403                          *
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---ART.43

Mar In Praise of ANARC (editorial) Monitoring Times

In his monthly editorial, Bob Grove, Monitoring Times Editor, praised ANARC on their testimony before the House Subcommittee on January 30. Grove notes that among those testifying, Dept of Justice, Tandy Corp, AT&T, IEEE, ARRL, ACLU and ANARC, ANARC was scheduled last and Terry Colgan, ANARC Executive Secretary, was able to extend his scheduled five minutes to twenty. As well, ANARC was able to respond to those points presented during earlier testimony. Grove also notes that Monitoring Times, SPACE, Uniden and Regency also have written statements on file with the subcommittee.

Finally, Grove advises that ARRL "departed from their intended ham-only testimony after meeting with ANARC officials and rallied to the support of SWL's and scanner listeners."

> "We are very pleased that ARRL spokesman Perry Williams recognized that this aspect of the radio hobby is not an island unto itself and that large numbers of licensed amateurs come from the pool of listeners."

---ART.45

Mar The Future Course of Monitoring Laws Monitoring Times

This article recaps the California Communications Privacy Act, SB.1431, and offers some hypothetical legalistic interpretations. The article also discusses the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and urges readers to write their Congressman.

---ART.46

Mar Beaming In (editorial) Popular Communications

In his monthly editorial, Tom Kneitel, Popular Communications Editor, discusses the Electronic Communications Privacy Act. In his opening comments, Kneitel notes that California passed SB.1431. He then quotes from Personal Radio Exchange, the newsletter of the Personal Radio Steering Group, Inc:

> "...cellular companies want to be able to claim that cellular telephone calls should be entirely private (even though they can be easily received on certain types of TV sets and VCR's, not to mention scanners!)."

Kneitel also quotes from The Spotlight, Nov 18. The Spotlight is a weekly Washington Publication:

> "...the federal governement is up to its eyeballs in electronic surveillance of American citizens."

Finally, Kneitel includes a copy of the original Motorola DVP advertisement. This is the advertisement of the three rather unscrupulous men pointing and listening to a radio scanner with the caption: "Public Safety Communications...is it too public?"

---ART.53

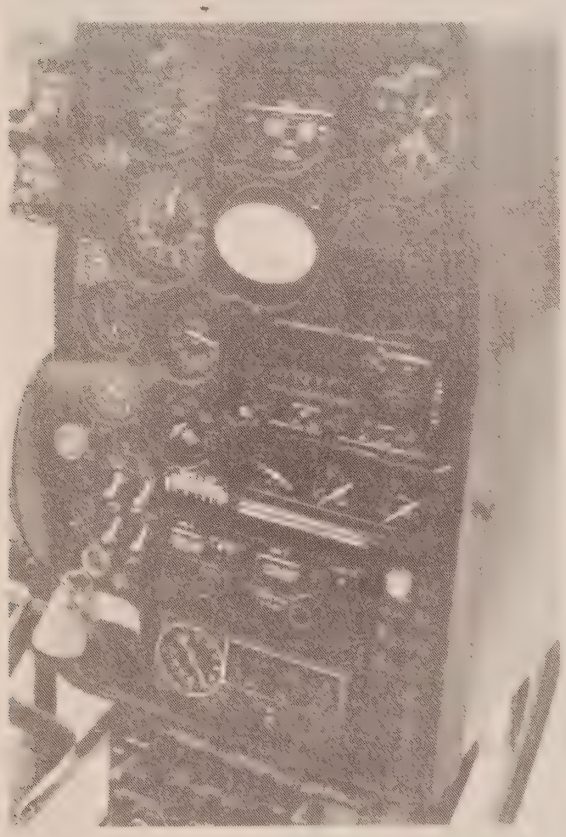
Mar SCAN: Scanning Today Popular Communications

In his March report, Robert Hanson is still urging everyone to write his or her Congressman, but Hanson also notes that there are valuable parts to the Electronic Communications Privacy Act and that cards and letters should be geared toward defining the phase "readily accessible."

---ART.50

HELICOPTER RADIOS

I am often asked where one should listen for helicopters. The answer is, "Just about anywhere." These aircraft usually carry all the latest synthesized, broadband radios.



For example, here is a photo from Gilles Thibodeau (CAN-101). It shows the cockpit instruments in a small helicopter. Look at the panel just below the white "Jeffco" sticker, and to the right. It is a Wolfsburg radio for VHF FM, using thumbwheels to dial in any frequency in the band. There are also preset channels, quickly switched in guard frequencies, and what looks like switchable PL in this particular unit. This is the current state of the art for helicopters which need to contact public safety or business personnel on the ground.

Farther down, and right of the key switch, is a typical AM COMM radio for the air bands. These allow dialing in of frequencies in 10 KHz increments, or less. This particular one switches between two separately programmed channels, like an air/air and a tower frequency.

Right below this is a radar transponder, with selectable "squawk" ID. These are used in busy Terminal Control Areas for easier location and identification of traffic.

Finally, we have an old shot I took from the pilot's side of an

LAPD helicopter. Note the extensive (and expensive) instrumentation, right down to things like electrical load meters for the observer's use. Million candlepower spotlights DO pull a little current...

Just right of the hand, below controls for infrared filters (used some during the Olympics), is a single COMM radio for tower frequencies. Right of this, in the center console, is a NAV/COMM with 2-way for air/air use and a receiver for VOR navigation. Right below is another transponder.

Beneath this is a switching panel custom made for LAPD. It allows the pilot and observer to seperately connect their headsets to any of six or so radios, not to mention intercom and PA speakers. There is even a position for future scrambling (not planned!). Right below this, and unfortunately out of frame, are two more FM Wolfsburg radios, for just about any VHF or UHF frequency. Again there are presets, and thumbwheels. Eye in the sky, indeed; keep up the good work, guys...

PUBLIC SAFETY

This column is for reporting Public Safety and Special Emergency frequency information, radio system details, radio codes, dispatch areas, unit numbering systems, etc. for poilice, sheriff, fire, forestry (except USFS), fish and game, highway patrol, state police, prisons, prisoner work camps, local government, highway & street maintenance, port authority/bridge maintenance, animal control, ambulances, paramedics, hospitals, life guards, ski patrol, search & rescue, flood control, civil defense and disaster organizations. Input and questions for this column must be sent to the proper regional Public Safety editor listed below.

Associated Public-Safety Communications Officers, Inc.

OFFICIAL TEN SIGNAL LIST

APCO states the numbering, sequence, words or word phrasing of the below listed signals may no be altered, nor may the reserved signals be otherwise implemented except by APCO. Any user may employ signal numbers upward, beginning with 10-40, as needed for local dispatching. RCMA publishes this listing in support of APCO and their uniform dispatch code efforts. We will print other dispatch codes, different from the OFFICIAL APCO listing, only to assist our membership in their continued monitoring hobby. It is hoped you find this listing useful.

10-1	Signal weak	10-19	(In) contact
10-2	Signal good	10-20	Location
10-3	Stop transmitting	10-21	Call ( ) by phone
10-4	Affirmative (OK)	10-22	Disregard
10-5	Relay (to)	10-23	Arrived at scene
10-6	Busy	10-24	Assignment completed
10-7	Out of service	10-25	Report to (Meet)
10-8	In service	10-26	Estimated time of arrival
10-9	Say again	10-27	License/Permit Information
10-10	Negative	10-28	Ownership Information
10-11	( ) on duty	10-29	Records check
10-12	Stand by (stop)	10-30	Danger/Caution
10-13	Existing conditions	10-31	Pick up
10-14	Message/Information	10-32	( ) units needed (Specify)
10-15	Message delivered	10-33	Help me quick
10-16	Reply to message	10-34	Time
10-17	Enroute	10-35 through 10-39 are reserved for future assignment by APCO. User option 10-40 upward.	
10-18	Urgent		

R.C.M.A. SOUTH CENTRAL

POST OFFICE BOX 5053
AUSTIN, TEXAS 78763-5053

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions for Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Oklahoma, and Texas to the above address.

Greetings and welcome to the May issue of the column. This is Ken speaking...Spring is definitely upon us even here in late February. Would you believe mid-90's in February? I don't either, but it is true.

I would like to make some announcements before beginning with this month's news.

First of all, I would like to let everyone know about the Annual RCMA Texas State Convention. This year it will be held in Austin, TX. Hosts for this year's event will be your PS-SC editors, Richard and Ken. The event is tentatively scheduled to take place on Saturday, June 21, 1986. Further details will be in next month's column. Make your plans to attend now! (Note: if you need further details before next month's issue is out, contact us with an SASE.)

The other announcement: I want to inform you of something that is coming up shortly. I am resigning the editorship, effective with either the July issue or the first person that wants it sooner. I

am getting to that point where my obligations in time committments are becoming a problem. Also, after 5 years at it, I feel I have served well and I would like to move on to other things in my life.

I have to admit I have mixed emotions about leaving, but on the whole I feel pretty good about the matter. I had definite advantages being editor. I learned a lot of things about being in such a position. I made numerous acquaintances and friends with many of you. I don't regret ever having taken on the job to begin with. I will always look on the time spent as a worthwhile investment. It is just time to move on.

This resignation should not be viewed that I am no longer interested in the RCMA. Actually, to the contrary, I should still have some time for gathering up info, sorting my files, etc. I will still be around. I even plan on writing a couple of articles for the column from time to time.

One other comment: I was very proud when I found out one of our very own Texas RCMA members, Terry Colgan, TX-95, went to Washington, DC to the U.S. House of Representatives' Jan 30th hearing on the Electronic Privacy Act. Terry's presentation at the hearing was on behalf of ANARC in his capacity as Executive Secretary of ANARC. If Terry's presentation impressed the committee members as much as it impressed the reporter for the "W5YI Report", it hopefully made an impact and hopefully a difference. (See the February 15th issue of the "W5YI Report".) We are all proud of you, Terry!

From BRAD (OH-138): Brad, our regular monthly contributor, sends these additional notes on D/FW listening---

.....Dallas Co./Dallas info.....

-- Dallas PD units are called "elements". 'Element calling 701'. 701 is the top Lt. 710, 720, 730 and 740 are Sgt's. Accidents Investigators are 600's and 800's.

-- 482.4625 is Everman FD.
-- 482.8875 City of Mansfield FD Stations 7 (may be simulcast of 155.955)

.....Tarrant Co./Ft Worth notes.....

Brad also sent a copy of a FWPD district map (map comes from the Ft Worth Star Telegram) and shift unit numbers. If the map copies well, it will be reproduced here. Regarding the map, Brad notes, the P units are 1st and 2nd shift only. Only 3rd shift are broken into C & D units.

-- a partial list of special FWPD unit numbers follows ---

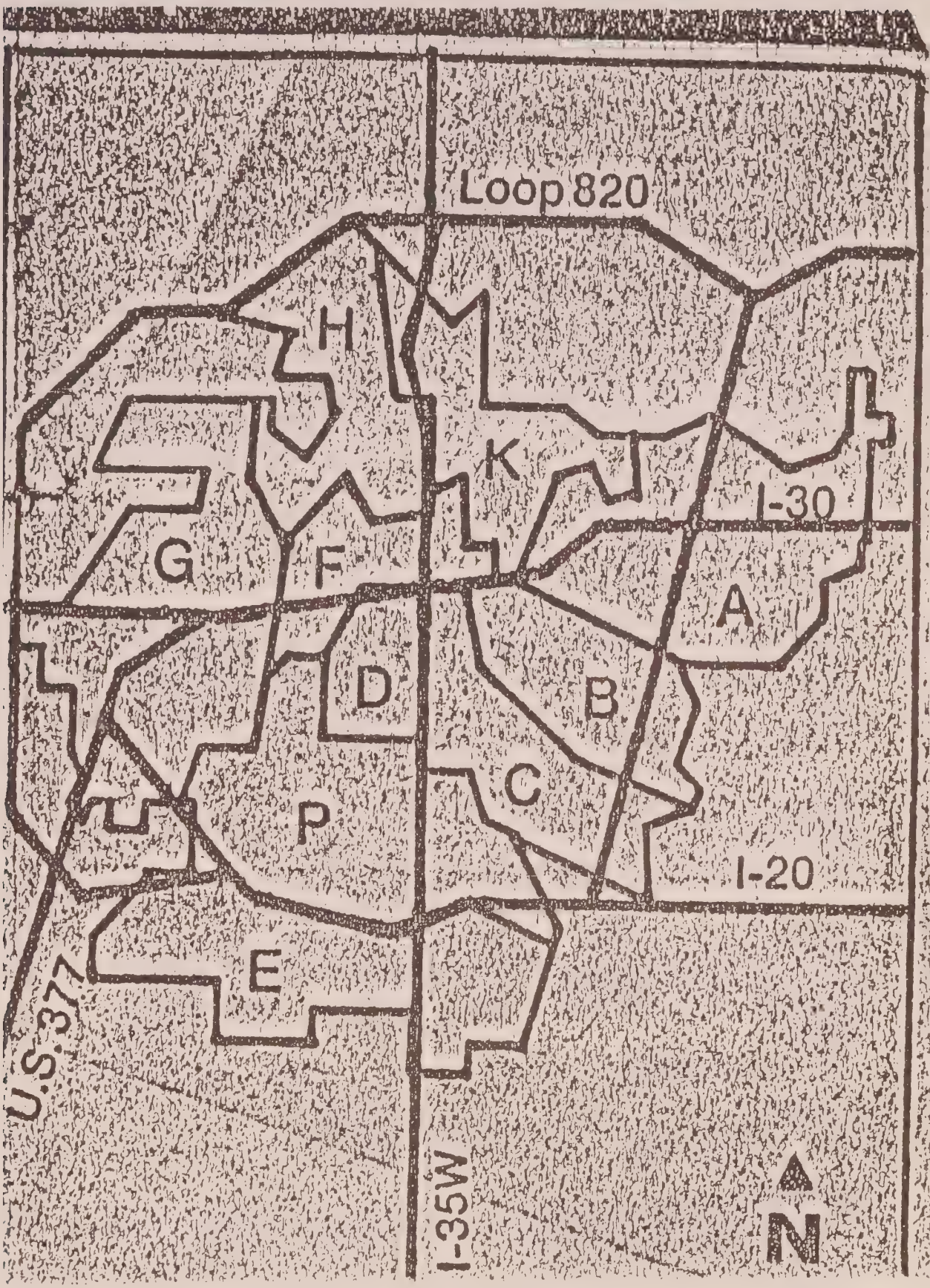
J 109	Helicopter
J-140--161	Motorcycles
J-209	Helicopter
J-231--233	Paddy wagons
J-410--414	Hit-Skip
L15,45,50	Homicide
L-26--39	Crime scene units (dispatched on ch 5, 460.250)
L310--312	Gang unit
L373--376	Gang unit
V120--139	School Patrol units (also 453.250/KEV 407)
V-161	Park Police
V213--218	Medical Investigators (MI's)
V-500	Mecham Field security

-- The H-E-B Ambulance Service has been renamed to Meisner Brown. The channels are still the same as used by HEB (155.400) and it is still owned and operated by Harris Methodist Hospital.

--North Richland Hills PD has a new license listing in the new edition of Police Call. The frequency is 155.940 and is the repeater output for the frequency 158.895.

-- Richland Hills PD now has DVP (Code 100) on 483.0125.

Thanks, Brad. As always your input is helpful.



Ft Worth PD Unit Numbers

A	110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift	B-110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift
	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift
	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift
C	110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift	D-110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift
	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift
	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift
E	110-	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift	F-110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift
	210-	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift
	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift
G	110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift	H 110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift
	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift
	130	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift
K-	110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift	P 110	Patrol Sgt	1st Shift
	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift	210	Patrol Sgt	2nd Shift
	310	Patrol Sgt	3rd Shift	No 3rd shift, early units only		

J (John) Units — All have to do with traffic, motor officers, radar, Accident Investigators, hit skip & helicopters

J-109 Helicopter J-209 Hilicopter- J-413 Accident Inv (Hit-Skip)

K-	100	Patrol Capt	1st Shift	K-101	Patrol Lt	1st shift
	200	Patrol Capt	2nd Shift	k-201-5	Patrol Lt	2nd Shift
	300	Patrol Capt	3rd Shift	301-5	Patrol Lt	3rd Shift

L (Lincoln) — These are the Crime Scene Units, Detectives, Warrant Officers, Special Investigations, Gang Units etc

R (Robert) — Reserve Officers

T (Tom) — Foot Patrol Officers

Tach — Tactical Officers

V-120-139 — School Patrol Officers

V-161 — Parks Officer

V-213-219 — Medical Investigators

V-500 — Meacham Field Security.

From PHIL (TX-97): Last month Phil sent us some details on Montgomery Co radio systems. This month we continue Phil's report with Waller County info. Phil requests anyone with more info and corrections to write immediately!

WALLER COUNTY INFO

Sheriff Office KWH 351
Ch 1 155.760 R (154.785 in) S.O. primary dispatch/FD & EMS dispatch/ and PD mobiles
Ch ? 154.890 R (155.910 in) Harris Co. SO Ch 1 (interface with HCSO)

155.340 S HAHERN net (S.O. is equipped to transmit on this ch)

Brookshire
Ch ? 155.580 S Brookshire Village PD primary
Ch 3 & 4 intercity

Hempstead
Ch 1 155.760 R SO primary ch
Ch 2 154.875 S KNJC 855 PD primary dispatch
Ch 3 & 4 intercity

155.715 S KRE 504 Local govt ch

Waller
Ch ? 155.730 S KJG 529 Waller PD primary dispatch
(Note: not dispatched by S.O.)

Prairie View
PD is dispatched by S.O. on S.O. primary -- units in 800's series.

Prairie View A&M Univ.
PD freq is unknown
154.040 S KNCJ 878 state of TX license - use?
161.760 m Prairie View A&M Univ. license

Katy
Ch ? 156.090 S KWF 847 Katy PD primary dispatch
155.340 S] Katy Community Hosp - HAHERN
155.280 S] " " "

Thanks, Phil, for this series of reports. We all look forward to hearing from you more frequently in the future. We also look forward to seeing the updates and corrections to these reports from other readers as well.

From RON (TX-11): Ron has been a rather regular correspondent lately. The listings in the March column had a few typos and other errors, for which your editors apologize. Ron has provided some excellent pieces of input which has made possible the following San Antonio area corrected update profile. Ron has been very helpful in making this profile as complete as possible. Due to the length of the material, the profile will be split into two parts. Part one is on Bexar County and the suburban municipalities. Part two is on the city of San Antonio radio systems. The Bexar County material follows.

San Antonio Area Frequency Listing

by - RON (TX-011)

Note: All frequencies are simplex use unless noted otherwise.

Bexar County:

155.790	KKJ 999	PP	Ch 1 Warrant officers & area cities dispatch
155.985	KXV 667	PP	Ch 2 Main S.O. Dispatch
154.950	KXV 666	PP	Ch 3 Intercity
155.370	KXV 665	PP	Ch 4 Intercity
155.295	KGL 482	PP	B.C. Sheriff Reserves
156.150 R	KXZ 664	PL	B.C. Constables - Pct 2 (154.650 in)
465.050			HT extenders (output on 155.985)
154.250	KKW 980	PF	Bexar Co Fire Alarm (B.C.F.A.) Central dispatch for most county VFD's
153.770	KA 35584	PF	use?

Note: Bexar Co. Fire Alarm dispatches for 32 depts. Alamo Heights presently holds the contract for the central dispatching service.

45.560	various	PL	B.C. Civil Defense
155.220		PS	SA EMS (for unincorporated areas)
462.750	KEP 888	IB	B.C. Hosp Dist - pager (Medical Center Hosp)
155.715	KRE 422	PL	B.C. Road Crews

Alamo Heights:

155.430	KVF 678	PP	PD Dispatch
154.950	KVF 678	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
155.370	KVF 678	PP	PD Ch 4 Intercity
154.370	KCJ 962	PF	Fire & EMS Dispatch
155.100	KCU 269	PL	Local Gov't

Note: Alamo Heights is also equipped with S.A.PD F-1, 460.025, and F-4, 460.175, for information.

Balcones Heights:

155.910	KUX 293	PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatch
154.995	KTE 615	PL	PD Ch 2 (used by PD & FD)
154.950	KUX 293	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
155.370	KUX 293	PP	PD Ch 4 Intercity
154.205	KNFW 980	PF	FD Ch 1 Dispatch

154.995	KTE 615	PL	FD Dispatch simulcast
154.995	KTE 615	PL	Local Gov't (used by PD & FD)

Note: Balcones Heights is serviced by San Antonio E.M.S., dispatched on 155.220.

Bracken:

154.445 R	KZT 493	PF	Braken VFD & EMS dispatch (153.890 in)

Castle Hills:

155.745	KRJ 757	PP	PD dispatch
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
155.370	KRJ 757	PP	PD Ch 4 Intercity
154.220	WRZ 692	PF	FD dispatch
155.745	KNHJ 746	PL	?LG use

Note: EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

China Grove:

154.250		PF	China Grove VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: BCSO provides law enforcement patrol.

Cibolo:

155.490		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by Universal City
155.535		PP	PD Ch 2
156.015 R		PF	Cibolo VFD dispatched by Schertz FD/EMS
158.805	WZU 293	PL	Cibolo Ck Mun. Auth.

Note: EMS provided by SAFES EMS/Schertz, 156.015.

Converse:

154.890 R	KNBN 642	PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by Live Oak (153.845 in)
155.025		pp	PD Ch 2 Converse PD c/c ch
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
154.250		PF	Converse VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.
154.175		PS	EMS - dispatched by Live Oak EMS
155.025		PL	Water, Street Animal Control dept

Elmendorf:

155.790		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by BCSO
154.950	KS 6703	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity

Note: Fire service provided by Harmony VFD. EMS provided by private amb. svc - name and frequency unknown.

Grey Forest:

155.790		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by BCSO
154.950	KS 6704	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
154.250		PF	Grey Forest VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.
155.220		PS	EMS provided by SA EMS
154.085	KVT 866	PL	

Helotes:

155.790		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by BCSO
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
154.250	KUX 415	PF	FD Ch 1
453.150	KUX 415	PF	FD Ch 2 VFD ch (not active)
154.190		PF	FD use? (not active)
453.375	KNFR 792	PL	Local Gov't (no known use)

Note: EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Hill Country Village:

155.790		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by BCSO
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity

Note: Fire service provided by Hollywood Park VFD, dispatched on B.C.F.A. EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Hollywood Park:

155.790		PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatched by BCSO
155.760	KJK 268	PL	PD Ch 2, used as Ch 2 for PD and FD
154.830	KB33462	PP	use?
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
154.250	KRX 406	PF	Hollywood VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.
155.760	KJK 268	PL	Hollywood VFD - used as Ch 2 for PD and FD

Note: EMS Service provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Kirby:

154.860	KXX 448	PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatch
154.950	KXX 448	PP	Intercity
155.370	KXX 448	PP	Intercity (base)
155.790		PP	BCSO Ch-1 interface with BCSO
154.980	KZE 589	PL	EMS/FD/Local Gov't shared

Leon Springs:

154.250		PF	VFD dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: BCSO provides law enforcement patrol. EMS provided by (?)SA EMS, 155.220.

Leon Valley:

154.725 R	KYU 874	PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatch (155.580 input)
153.995		PP	PD Ch 2
154.950	KYU 879	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
155.370	KYU 874	PP	PD Ch 4 Intercity (base)
154.145	KBQ 204	PF	FD Ch 1 Dispatch
153.875		PL	Local govt

Note: EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Live Oak:

154.890 R	KNBQ 202	PP	PD Ch 1 dispatch (153.845 in)
153.995	KWO 302	PL	PD Ch 2, used as ch 2 by PD, FD, and LG shared
154.950		PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
155.370		PP	PD Ch 4 Intercity
154.175	KNBJ 660	PF	FD dispatch
153.995	KWO 302	PL	FD ch 2 used by PD, FD, and LG shared
154.160	KA 81524	PF	FD - use? (not active)
153.995	KWO 302	PL	LG used as ch 2 by PD, FD, and LG shared

Note: EMS provided by SAFES EMS/Schertz, 156.015 R.

Lone Oak:

154.250		PF	VFD dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: BCSO provides law enforcement patrol. EMS provided by (?)SA EMS, 155.220.

Olmos Park:

154.235	KNHK 659	PP	PD & FD Ch 1 Dispatch
154.950	KNGJ 543	PP	PD Ch 3 Intercity
154.235	KNHK 659	PF	FD & PD Ch 1 Dispatch
155.100		PL	Local Gov't

Note: EMS provided by Alamo Heights EMS, 154.370.

Schertz:

155.625 R	KNBX 743	PP	PD Ch 1 Dispatch (153.920 in)
156.015 R	KXA 372	PP	PD Ch 2 (input ?)
154.950	KR 9235	PP	Intercity
155.370	KXZ 887	PP	Intercity (base)
156.015 R		PF	FD Dispatch & SAFES EMS Dispatch * (input ?)
156.015 R		PL	Water Dept, Animal warden, etc. (shared)
158.745	KJR 280	PL	Local Govt.

Note: * - Schertz, Live Oak, and Universal City all have encoders in each dispatch office to dispatch SAFES EMS. SAFES stands for Schertz Area Facilities Emergency Service.

Selma:

155.490 R		PP	PD Ch 1 U/C dispatch (154.740 in)
155.535		PP	PD Ch 2
154.950	KS 2509	PP	Intercity
154.250		PF	Selma VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: EMS provided by SAFES EMS/Schertz, 156.015 R.

Shavano Park:

460.100	KNDZ 314	PP	PD Ch 1 dispatched by UTSA PD
154.950		PP	Intercity
453.500	KNDZ 314	PP	use? (not active)
453.325	KNDZ 321	PL	Local Gov't
154.250		PF	Shavano VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Somerset:

155.790		PP	PD Dispatched by BCSO
154.950		PP	Intercity
154.250		PF	Somerset VFD - dispatched by B.C.F.A.

Note: EMS provided by unknown amb svc.

St. Hedwig:

155.790		PP	Town Marshal - Dispatched by BCSO
155.985		PP	BCSO dispatch
154.250		PF	St. Hedwig VFD - dispatched on B.C.F.A.

Note: EMS provided by SAFES EMS/Schertz, 156.015.

Terrell Hills:

155.430		PP	PD Dispatched by Alamo Heights
155.040	KCQ 318	PP	PD Ch 2
154.950	KF 9402	PP	Intercity
154.370		PF	FD Dispatched by Alamo Heights FD & EMS.
155.040	KCQ 318	PL	Local Gov't

Universal City:

155.490 R	KVN 720	PP	PD Ch 1 Universal City Dispatch (154.740 in)
155.535		PP	PD Ch 2
155.370	KVN 720	PP	Intercity
154.950	KP 7201	PP	Intercity
154.325	KEC 919	PF	FD Dispatch
158.745	KFM 484	PL	Local Gov't - use?
158.775	KNAT 355	PL	Local Gov't - use?

Note: EMS provided by SAFES EMS/Schertz, 156.015 R.

University of Texas/San Antonio:

453.650 R	KVF 706	PP	UTSA PD dispatch (?UT Health Science Center?)
155.700 R	KDU 562	PP	UTSA PD dispatch (?UTSA campus?) (input ?)
464.275 R	KVN 238	IB	UTSA - use?

Windcrest:

155.670 R	WXP 369	PP	PD Dispatch (155.310 in)
154.950	WXP 369	PP	Intercity
155.370	WXP 369	PP	Intercity
154.250		PF	VFD Dispatched by B.C.F.A.
155.145		PF	VFD Ch. 2
155.145	KVX 747	PL	Local Gov't

Note: EMS provided by SA EMS, 155.220.

Thanks, Ron, for the absolutely wonderful help!! I would have been lost without it.

Greetings. This is Richard riding on the editor's caboose. USPS and time problems prevented me from contributing much this month, but I will have some Austin PD info and updates coming up next month. In addition, I will have my final commentary. So, on behalf of Ken and myself, see you next month.

PUBLIC SAFETY — GREAT LAKES:

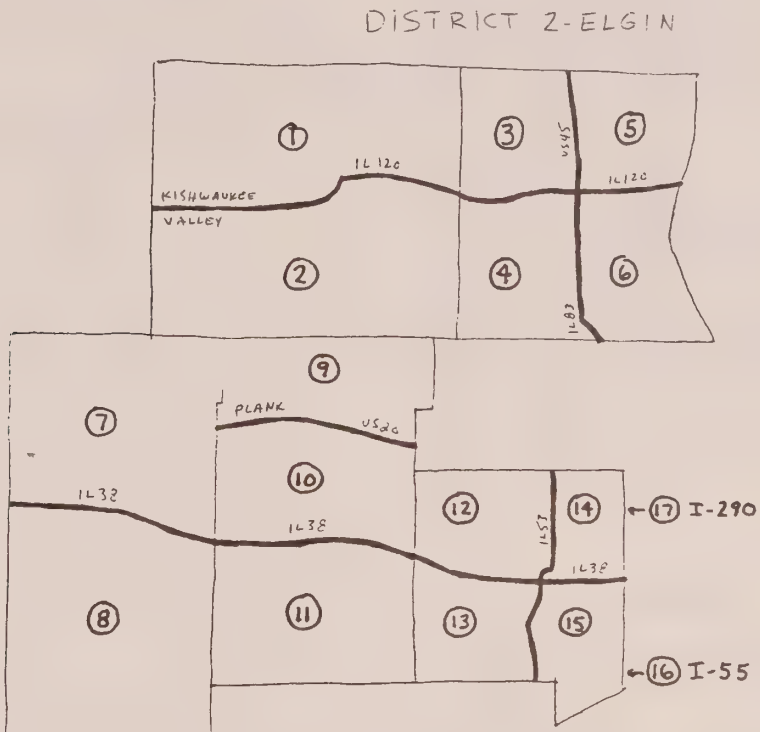
Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kentucky, and Ohio:

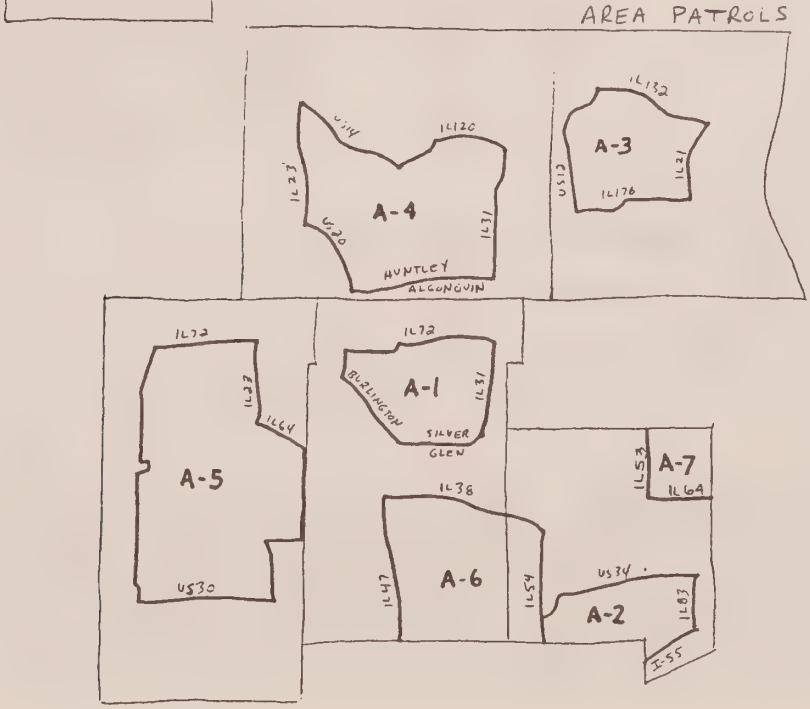
Jack Waterman, 466 Kings Way, Mundelein, IL 60060

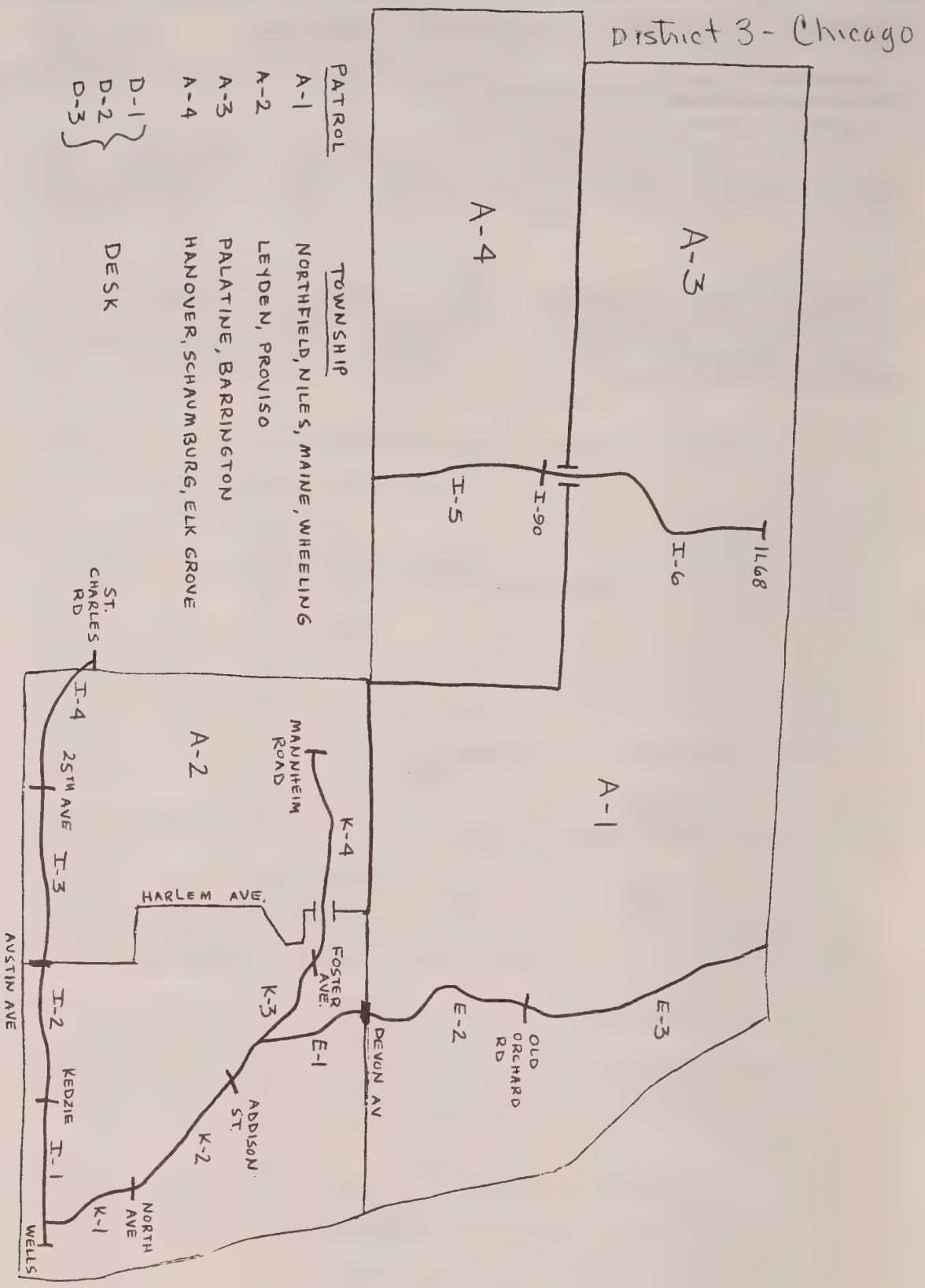
HELLO! Welcome to Public Safety/Great Lakes for May, 1986. This should be another fairly interesting month, with a few maps, direct reader contributions, and a few comments and observations from your editor.

--

ILLINOIS STATE POLICE - This month's first contribution is from **MARTIN** [IL-125] who provides patrol and "area" maps for Illinois State Police Districts 2 and 3. If you listen to the '101' checks at the beginning of each tour, you'll be able to associate a trooper with a location in Districts 2 and 3, using these maps. Thanks, **MARTIN**, for another excellent contribution to PS/GL!







SOUTHERN INDIANA UPDATE - Previous column contributions for this region have mostly originated with either Dave [IN-002] or Paul [IN-018]. This month we're lucky to hear from JEFF [KY-023], who sends along two detailed reviews. First we'll read about 'Medical Transportation Service' which provides EMS for Clark and Floyd Counties in southern Indiana, then we'll cover the balance of public safety radio in these counties. Here's the scoop:

MEDICAL TRANSPORTATION SERVICE

M.T.S. provides contracted emergency ambulance service in Clark and Floyd Counties in Southern Indiana, and is owned by Ross Med-Aid Services of Seymour, Indiana, which provides services in Jackson, Scott and Lawrence Counties in Indiana. Both basic and paramedic services are provided. Ambulances are equipped with either Wilson/Regency 10-channel or Uniden 20-channel programmable transceivers.

Frequencies used include:

155.4 Dispatch in Clark and Floyd Counties (WRB366) *
155.16 Dispatch in Jackson, Scott and Lawrence Counties (KUV681)
155.34 Hospital-to-ambulance (KA78049)
*Also equipped for 155.16
463/468 MED channels for paramedic-to-hospital operations

District 1 Seymour
District 2 New Albany: Station 1 Dispatch Station 2 Quarters
District 3 Clarksville
District 4 Jeffersonville
District 5 Charlestown
District 6 Sellersburg
District 7 New Washington

Radio codes used:

10- 5 Meal
10- 6 En route with patient
10-22 Arrived with patient

CODE 10 Maternity
CODE 11 Heart
CODE 12 Cardiac arrest
CODE 13 Fractures
CODE 14 Seizures
CODE 15 Burns
CODE 16 CVA (stroke)
CODE 17 Head injury
CODE 18 Back injury
CODE 19 Diabetic
CODE 20 Lacerations
CODE 21 D.O.A. (10-0)
CODE 22 M.V.A. (10-50 P.I.)
CODE 23 Internal injuries
CODE 24 Overdose
CODE 25 Unknown
CODE 26 Gunshot
CODE 27 Attempted suicide
CODE 28 Respiratory distress
CODE 29 Severe bleeding
CODE 30 Vomiting
CODE 31 Mental patient
CODE 32 Puncture wound
CODE 33 Electrical shock
CODE 34 Hypothermia
CODE 35 Syncopal episodes
CODE 36 Convalescent transfer
CODE 37 General weakness
CODE 38 Fire run

CODE 1 No lights or siren
CODE 2 Lights, siren when necessary
CODE 3 Full emergency/lights & siren

CODE 4 Full arrest (Code Blue)

The above codes are also used by the New Albany Fire Department's ambulance, SQUAD 12, which covers the city in addition to MTS. NAFD's Squad 12 is not permitted to leave the city limits! NAFD is found on 154.19 (repeater).

The following units were assigned at the time of writing this article and are subject to change at any time:

MED 6 New Albany
MED 3 Charlestown
MED 5 Sellersburg
MED 10 Clarksville
MED 21 Jeffersonville
MED 23 New Washington

CLARK AND FLOYD COUNTIES, INDIANA

Frequencies common to both counties:

42.12 Ind. State Police, car-to-car (F3)
42.16 Ind. State Police, tactical/special operations (F4)
42.26 Ind. State Police, car-to-base (F1)
42.42 Ind. State Police, base-to-car
47.42 American Red Cross
148.15 Civil Air Patrol
155.37 Police Point-to-point (most agencies)
155.475 Ind. Law Enforcement Emergency Network (ILEEN)
155.4 M.T.S. Ambulance Service (primary dispatch)
155.16 M.T.S. Ambulance Service (secondary dispatch)
155.025 Ind. Statewide Civil Defense Network
159.24 Ind. Dept. of Natural Resources
155.34 Ind. Hospital Emergency Radio Network (ambulance-to-hospital)

CLARK COUNTY

154.89 Ind. Sheriff's "Plan A" (car-to-base only)
155.13 Ind. Sheriff's "Plan A" (base-to-car & car-to-car)
154.43 Clark County Fire Network
155.31 Jeffersonville Police Dept.
154.355 Jeffersonville & Clarksville Fire Dept.
453.15 Clarksville Police Dept.

FLOYD COUNTY

155.61 Floyd County Sheriff's Dept.
155.01 New Albany Police Dept.
453.7 New Albany Police Dept.
154.19 New Albany Fire Dept.
154.13 Floyd County Fire Net
154.725 Indiana University

OTHER FREQUENCIES

154.25 Jefferson County, Kentucky, Fire Net (East dispatch)
154.37 Jefferson County, Kentucky, Fire Net (West dispatch)
460.55 Louisville Fire Dept. (dispatch)
462.95 Louisville EMS dispatch
462.975 Jefferson County, Kentucky, EMS dispatch

Thanks, **JEFF**, for well-done coverage of your local area. I always enjoy input from a fellow EMT!

--

WISCONSIN - In an obvious effort to hit as many of my states as possible this month, I'm going to pass along a recent contribution from **LARRY** [WI-028]. Here's what LARRY reports:

155.625	Fond du Lac County	460.100	Oshkosh City PD
155.040	Calumet County	155.730	Fond du Lac City PD
155.490	Green Lake County	155.955	Ripon PD
158.730	Winnebago County	155.865	Waushara County
155.595	Washington County	155.700	Outagamie County
155.745	Dodge County	155.790	Appleton City PD
154.740	Brown County	155.190	Marquette County
154.680	WSP Dist 1 & 6	155.445	WSP Dist 2 & 4
154.935	WSP Dist 3	154.905	WSP Dist 5 & 8
151.280	WSP Statewide	154.295	FIRECOM [fire mutual aid]
158.835	Washington County Paging	155.755	Ripon City Paging
154.355	Fond du Lac County Paging	158.755	Winnebago County Paging
154.445	Dodge County Paging	453.700	Sheboygan County
159.330	WI Dept Natural Resources	151.160	WI Dept Fish and Wildlife
151.400	WI Parks and Forests	151.430	WI Dept Nat'l Resources Fire
155.955	Berlin City PD	156.180	Ripon City PD
155.880	Marquette County Paging	46.14	Green Lake County Paging

Thank you, **LARRY**, for your part in making PS/GL the column it is. We all appreciate your contribution.

--

ON TO OHIO - Continuing my efforts, I'll bring you this offering from **BOB** [OH-157]. BOB is one of my favorite correspondents: he advocates the 'chatty, personal' style for my column. {of course, I'm not biased at all...} Here's his updated list of confirmed freqs and their uses for the Jefferson County area.

33.94	Unionport, Bloomingdale, St Clairesville, Smithfield VFDs; Toronto FD		
33.93	Wells Twp FD	45.48	Wintersville PD [dispatch for FD]
46.38	Wintersville VFD		
154.130	Pittsburgh, PA FD	154.190	Wheeling, WV FD
154.250	Valley Grove, WV FD	154.310	Steubenville, OH FD
154.325	Mingo Junction, OH FD	154.430	Martins Ferry, OH FD
154.515	Fort Steuben Mall Security Steubenville, OH	154.540	Ohio Valley Hospital Paging Steubenville, OH
154.845	Brooke County, WV Sheriff	154.875	Steubenville PD
155.235	Weirton, WV Rescue Squad	155.340	WVU Med Center
155.340	Ohio Valley General Hosp	155.340	WNAD 885 & KQI 936 [?location]

BOB sent many more details - I summarized his contribution for this month's column and will be presenting more of his material in future months. Thanks, BOB, for a job well done.

--

THE DOG HOUSE - that's where I belong in **GARY**'s [11-073] opinion. I had promised to run a contribution of his in January and it still hasn't appeared [as you can see]. GARY also disagrees with my decision not to publish the freqs for DCI surveillance and the Governor's security in an earlier column. There's not much I can say in reply to GARY except that my plans sometimes get changed for me and I have to revise my column schedule as a result. Regarding the 'censorship:' that was my decision and I'll stick by it. I believe I'm adhering to Newsletter policy when I reserve information about freqs that carry other than routine traffic. I hope you'll continue to write, both to express your opinions and to share info, **GARY**. The freedom to do that is what makes both the Newsletter and our country the successes they are.

--

May just has to be better than March was [when I'm writing this]. As you're enjoying the warm, dry breeze and the birds and squirrels how about saving a little time to work up **your** contribution to PS/GL? All you have to do is warm up the scanner, get out the 'rare and secret freqs list,' and

TRACK 'EM DOWN !! WRITE 'EM UP !! SEND 'EM IN !!

PUBLIC SAFETY — NORTH EAST:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — New England states, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia:

Tom Ernst, 207 Milltown Rd., Springfield, NJ 07081

Welcome back for the month of May. I imagine that many of you are wondering what happened to the 1985 Reader Survey responses. Well the fact of the matter is that I only received about 15 responses via Rich Barnett and have spent the last couple of weeks scratching my head trying to figure out what I was going to do with them.

After going through them I was a little disappointed to see that not one survey came in from New Jersey or Connecticut. I further took note that alot of time must have been spent in preparing this survey and certainly the members who answered spent a good deal of time answering the questions.

My feelings are that this time that the members spent answering this survey would have been better spent by them putting together some frequencies and or information about the communications going on in their area.

I have however got some ideas from the survey which I will be working on in the future. It is funny to mention that a number of people answered the question regarding complaints about the column by saying that they were lazy and had not contributed. I don't think any of you are lazy only busy and caught up in the rigors of everyday life. Hopefully I will start to hear from all of you soon. Any information will be of help.

RUMORS:

It is rumored that Cambridge Mass. Fire Dept. may be going to 800mhz. Rumored that Quincy Mass Fire is looking to go to the 483 mhz band. Rumored that Irvington Police in New Jersey was denied 800mhz approval. Due to Nassau County N.Y. wanting all of the remaining 800mhz channels. Irvington was supposedly advised to seek out channels in the 900mhz band.

Lohr McKinstry (PA-178)

Lohr had sent along a nice piece on the New York State Police. It was however caught up in the change of editorships.

FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENTS:

BASE	MOBILE	TROOP	HEADQUARTERS	AREA
155.505	155.535	A	BATAVIA	WEST
154.905	155.595	B	RAY BROOK	NORTH
155.655	154.950	C	SIDNEY	S. CENTRAL
155.505	154.920	D	ONEIDA	NORTHWEST
154.905	154.770	E	CANANDAIGUA	SOUTHWEST
155.535	154.935	F	MIDDLETOWN	SOUTH
155.445	154.680	G	LOUNDONVILLE	N. CENTRAL
155.505	155.520	K	POUGHKEEPSIE	SOUTH
155.505	155.520	L	ISLIP TERR. L.I.	SOUTHEAST

CHANNELIZATION STATEWIDE:

CHANNEL	FREQUENCY	USAGE
1	FROM ABOVE LIST	TROOP DISPATCH
2	154.665	CAR TO CAR
3	154.695	STATE(EMERGENCY/BULLETINS)
4	155.565	BCI /INVESTIGATIONS
5	155.370	MOBILE RADIO DISPATCH
6	TROOP OPTION	TACTICAL
7	155.475	NATIONWIDE POLICE EMERGENCY
8	155.625	DATA

CHANNEL 6 IS LOW POWER, WITH VERY LIMITED USE.
TROOP B : 154.815
TROOP D : 155.520
TROOP G : 154.845
OTHERS : 155.070

The article goes on to say that the N.Y. State Police plan to go to a statewide repeater system. I have not been able to verify this as of yet. Radios in use are 10 channel
General Electrics with scan features. Lohr further mentions that all marked vehicles have the radio dispatch number as the license plate number.

Their is also a tenth troop, Troop H, which is the headquarters troop in Albany.Units identify with the letter "H" and a number. H-1 is said to be the State Police Commissioner. Some new identifiers have also been added.
M (Mary)- NYSP MAJOR CRIMES UNIT
P (PAUL)- STATE PARK POLICE

My special thanks to Lohr for his contribution however late its use may have been.

My next listing comes courtesy of the Capitol Hill Monitors through Joe Lewis (MD-015) and Alan Henney (MD-069)
who is the Editor of that fine organization's newsletter.

MARYLAND STATE POLICE FREQUENCIES:
(BK.=BARRACKS USED)

HEADQUARTERS:
PIKESVILLE; BALTIMORE COUNTY----KGB744---39.10

WASHINGTON METRO TROOP:
BK. "Q", COLLEGE PARK;PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY--KSU469---39.30
BK. "L", FORESTVILLE; " " ---KGA654---39.34
BK. "N", ROCKVILLE; MONTGOMERY CO.---KGE796---39.32

BALTIMORE METRO TROOP:
BK."J", ANNAPOLIS; ANNE ARUNDEL CO.---KGF986---39.14
BK."P", GLEN BURNIE;" " ." ---KBT576---39.04
BK."R", VALLEY; BALTIMORE CO.---KGN485---39.38
BK."K", RANDALLSTOWN; BALTIMORE CO.---KBC660---39.38

NORTHEAST TROOP:
BK."D", BEL AIR; HARFORD CO.---KGA919---39.34
BK."F", NORTH EAST; CECIL CO.---KGG903---39.40
BK."M", PERRYVILLE---KIL718 (39.34),KDE646 (151.04)

CENTRAL TROOP:
BK."A", WATERLOO; HOWARD CO.---KGA915---39.06
BK."B", FREDERICK; FREDERICK CO.---KGA918---39.40
BK."G", WESTMINSTER; CARROLL CO.---KGA917---39.52

SOUTHERN TROOP:
BK."H", WALDORF; CHARLES CO.---KGA916---39.24
BK."T", LEONARDTOWN; ST. MARY'S CO.---KGD716---39.38
BK."U", PR. FREDERICK; CALVERT CO.---KGD979---39.52

EASTERN TROOP:
BK."I", EASTON; TALBOT,DORCHESTER, CAROLINE CO.
KGA912---39.30
BK."S", CENTERVILLE; QUEEN ANNE & KENT CO.---
KGB631---39.32
BK."V", BERLIN; WORCESTER & SOMERSET CO.--KZT386-39.24
BK."E", SALISBURY; WICOMICO CO.---KGA913---39.06

WESTERN TROOP:
BK."C", CUMBERLAND; GARRETT & ALLEGANY CO.
KGA910---39.24
BK."O", HAGERSTOWN; WASHINGTON CO.---KGA914--39.34

COMMON MARYLAND STATE POLICE FREQUENCIES:
STATEWIDE: 39.10
MARNIS: 39.26
WASHINGTON AREA MARNIS: 453.55
BALTIMORE AREA MARNIS: 460.050

HANDI-TALKIE REPEATER (INPUT)---155.73
BARRACK TO BARRACK---155.19

I am not sure what the "MARNIS" stands for. I can only assume that it is some type of mutual aid network or an inter-county network.

The next contribution comes from Kevin-NY-314:. Kevin sent along a large list of New York State area frequencies. I am not going to use the entire list at this time but will from time to time use sections of his very good list. Most of the list is from the Poughkeepsie area.
Kevin also mentions that Arthur NY-022 also assisted. To both of you a big thank you.

BINGHAMTON POLICE:
F1---37.08
F2---154.800
F3---154.875
F4---155.400
F5---158.850
DISPATCH---453.100

BINGHAMTON FIRE:
F1---33.90
F2---33.98
DISPATCH--460.575,465.575

BINGHAMTON HOSPITAL:
F1---155.280
F2---155.340
F3---155.400

TACONIC PARKWAY POLICE:
158.775 R , 153.785M

HUDSON PARKWAY POLICE:
159.195

NEW YORK STATE THRUWAY AUTHORITY:
453.425--- NYC TO NEW PALTZ AREA
453.525--- KINGSTON TO ALBANY AREA

My next contribution comes from Warren NY-214. It is an update on the FDNY fire codes. Warren as you may know is the Editor of the New York area Scanner Master book. This excellent book is a must for anyone who is interested in monitoring in the New York/ North Jersey area. With the exception of "sensitive" frequencies; this book covers just about

any possible frequencies for the area. Also included are maps and codes for various public safety agencies. This book is available from Scanner Master Corp. P.O. box 428
Newton Highlands, Mass. 02161. Their are also various other Scanner Master books available from them which altogether cover from Philadelphia to Vermont.
Warren mentions that the 10-41 code has been altered.
10-41 SUSPICIOUS FIRE WITH FIRE MARSHAL INVESTIGATION REQUIRED:
CODE 1- occupied structure, including any building, motor vehicle,subway or train which is occupied at time of fire; or an unoccupied apartment which is normally occupied or store with dwelling above it.

CODE 2- unoccupied structure meaning one which is normally occupied, but was unoccupied at time of fire.

CODE 3- unoccupied vehicle with plates or an initial fire in a vehicle without plates or in a bus, subway or train.

CODE 4- vacant structure or building under construction or demolition, except if occupied by workers or squatters.

Well that about raps it up for this month. I hope you enjoy reading this column. By now you have read my first two columns and I hope you start sending in some information.
In an upcoming article I hope to have an updated New Jersey State Police list. As you may be aware they are in the process of installing a 25 million dollar 800mhz system.

KEEP THOSE CARDS AND LETTERS COMING ---- 73'S

Tom

PUBLIC SAFETY — NORTH CENTRAL:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details and questions as follows — Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S.Dakota, and Minnesota:

Kurt Swaney, P.O. Box 1198, Manhattan Beach, CA 90266-8198

NEWS_____

Last month I announced that Rapid City, SD would be included in the May Major City section. I had planned this believing that Rapid City had inadvertently been left out of the PSNC editorial schedule. After rechecking the schedule, I realized that Rapid City had not been left out. Rapid City, SD will appear in the December column, as scheduled. (The PSNC editorial schedule appears in the February PSNC column.)

You might have noticed that the column has a new look this month. I'm still experimenting with formats.

With Springtime storms here again, I thought a listing of the NOAA Weather Radio Stations in the PSNC area might be useful.

NOAA Weather Radio

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), a division of the U.S. Dept of Commerce, is responsible for operating the "Voice of the National Weather Service." In 1975, the NOAA Weather Radio network was designated by the White House as the sole Government-operated radio system to provide direct warnings into private homes for both natural disasters and nuclear attack.

The National Weather Service prepares the NOAA Weather Radio weather broadcasts. The broadcasts are repeated every four to six minutes and are revised every one to three hours. NOAA has seven frequencies assigned for current use and future expansion (although the later is somewhat in question with the current federal budget constraints). The 372 NOAA Weather Radio stations reach 90% of the U.S. population.

For more information on NOAA Weather Radio, write: National Weather Service (Attn: W/OM 15x2), National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Silver Spring, MD, 20910. (date: Apr 1985)

NOAA Frequency Assignments:

(1) 162.550 MHz	(4) 162.425 MHz
(2) 162.400 MHz	(5) 162.450 MHz
(3) 162.475 MHz	(6) 162.500 MHz
	(7) 162.525 MHz

IA				
162.400	(2)	Dubuque	(non 24-hr)	WXL 64
162.475	(3)	Cedar Rapids		WXL 61
162.475	(3)	Sioux City		WXL 62
162.550	(1)	Des Moines		WXL 57
162.550	(1)	Waterloo		WXL 94
KS				
162.400	(2)	Chanute		WXK 95
162.400	(2)	Ellsworth		WXK 92
162.475	(3)	Dodge City		WXK 93
162.475	(3)	Goodland		WXK 96
162.475	(3)	Topeka		WXK 91
162.550	(1)	Concordia		WXK 94
162.550	(1)	Wichita		KEC 59
MN				
162.400	(2)	Mankato		WXK 40
162.400	(2)	Willmar	(non-24-hour)	WXK 44
162.475	(3)	Detroit Lakes		WXM 64
162.475	(3)	Rochester		WXK 41
162.475	(3)	Saint Cloud	(non-24-hour)	WXL 65
162.550	(1)	Duluth		KIG 64
162.550	(1)	International Falls		WXJ 86
162.550	(1)	Minneapolis/St Paul		KEC 65
162.550	(1)	Thief River Falls		WXK 43
MO				
162.400	(2)	Columbia		WXL 45
162.400	(2)	St Joseph		KEC 77
162.400	(2)	Sikeston		WXL 47
162.400	(2)	Springfield		WXL 46
162.450	(5)	Hermitage		?
162.475	(3)	Hannibal		WXK 82
162.550	(1)	Camdenton		WXJ 90
162.550	(1)	Joplin		WXJ 61
162.550	(1)	Kansas City		KID 77
162.550	(1)	St Louis		KDO 89
NB				
162.400	(2)	Grand Island		WXL 74
162.400	(2)	Merriman		WXL 76
162.400	(2)	Omaha		KIH 61
162.475	(3)	Bassett		WXL 73
162.475	(3)	Holdredge		WXL 75
162.475	(3)	Lincoln		WXM 20
162.550	(1)	Norfolk		WXL 77
162.550	(1)	North Platte		WXL 68
162.550	(1)	Scottsbluff		WXL 67
ND				
162.400	(2)	Bismark		WXL 78
162.400	(2)	Dickinson		WXL 80
162.400	(2)	Fargo		WXK 42
162.400	(2)	Jamestown		WXL 81
162.400	(2)	Minot		WXL 83
162.400	(2)	Petersburg		WXM 38
162.400	(2)	Williston		WXL 84
SD				
162.400	(2)	Pierre		WXM 26
162.400	(2)	Sioux Falls		WXM 28
162.475	(3)	Aberdeen		WXM 25
162.550	(1)	Huron		WXM 27
162.550	(1)	Rapid City		WXM 63

SERVICE TOPIC_____

Conservation and Natural Resource Departments
State and National Parks

This month's Service Topic is covering those agencies, both State and Federal, responsible for protecting our natural resources in the PSNC region. Unless otherwise noted, frequencies for state agencies are assumed to be used on a statewide basis. Corrections and additions are requested.

IA

45.000	M	F?	Forestry		KB 21959
155.595		F?	Conservation Comm		?
169.650	S		Effigy Mounds Natl Mon	McGregor, IA	KAC 758
169.650	S		H Hoover Natl Hist Site,	W Branch, IA	KAC 757

KS

39.580	H,B		KS Law Enforcement Mutual Aid		?
39.700	H,M		KS Law Enforcement Mutual Aid		?
39.900	S	F?	Fish and Game		KA 91440
44.640	S?	F?	State Park Police		?
44.680	S?	F?	?		KA 90975
44.800	S?	F?	Fish and Game		?
44.920	S?	F?	Fish and Game		?
453.725	R	F?	Cheney, El Dorado Parks mobile phone		KNJA 763

MN

151.190	S		State Parks and Recreation		KG 3302
151.265	R	F1	Dept of Natural Resources		KG 3302
151.325	R	F2	Dept of Natural Resources		KG 3302
151.385	S	F3	Dept of Natural Resources		KG 3302
151.415	S	F?	Natural Resources	statewide	KG 3302
151.445	S	F?	Natural Resources	assignement?	KG 3302
151.475	S	F?	Natural Resources	tactical	KNED 739
154.295	S		MN Fire Mutual Aid	statewide	KH 9726
453.425	R	F?	Agriculture Dept		KN 5785
453.775	R	F?	Agriculture Dept		KN 5785
164.750	R		Saint Croix Natl Scenic	Riverway	KAC 761
164.825	R		Chippewa Natl Forest		numerous
166.325	R		Grand Portage Natl Mon	Grand Portage	KAC 765
166.900	R		Voyageurs Natl Park	Int'l Falls	KAC 737
169.925	R		Superior Natl Forest	Ely	KAC 235

MO

31.100	S	F?	Div of Parks and Hist Prevention		KT 2397
31.300	S	F?	Div of Parks and Hist Prevention		KT 2397
151.160	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Law Enforcement		KA 5005
151.190	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Law Enforcement		KA 5005
151.220	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		KA 5005
151.265	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		KA 5005
151.310	S		Div of Parks and Hist Prevention		KT 2397
151.325	R	F?	Conservation Dept	statewide	KA 5005
151.355	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		KA 5005
151.370	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Law Enforcement		KA 5005
151.400	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		?
151.415	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		?
151.475	R	F?	Conserv Dept, Forestry		KA 5005
155.595	R	F?	Water Patrol	statewide	?
155.805	R	F?	Water Patrol	St Louis	?
155.895	R	F2	Water Patrol	statewide?	KN 5291
155.985	R	F1	Water Patrol	statewide	KN 5291
168.075	R	F?	Mark Twain Natl Forest		numerous
168.100	R	F?	Mark Twain Natl Forest		numerous
168.125	R	F?	Mark Twain Natl Forest		numerous
168.150	R	F?	Mark Twain Natl Forest		numerous
168.350	S		George W Carver Natl Mon	Diamond	KFB 772
171.625	R		Jefferson Natl Exp Mem	St Louis	KFB 775

171.625	R	F?	Ozark Natl Scenic River	Van Buren	KAC 770
172.250	R	F?	Mark Twain Natl Forest		numerous
172.475	R	F?	Ozark Natl Scenic River	Van Buren	KAC 770
173.7625	S		Wilson's Creek Natl Btfld	Republic	KOE 701

NB

39.900	S		NB Law Enforcement Mutual Aid		KZ 8738
151.205	S?	F?	?		KA 87195
151.475	S?	F?	?		KA 94277
159.330	R	F?	Dept of Game and Parks		KA 87195
32.730	S		Scotts Bluff Natl Mon	Gering	KAF 700
168.625	R		Nebraska Natl Forest	Chadron	KAH 860
169.650	S		Homestead Natl Mon	Beatrice	KAC 742

ND

151.175	R		?		KBC 27
166.375	S		Fort Union Natl Hist Mon		KAC 768
166.375	S		Knife River Idian Villages		KAC 769
166.375	R		T Roosevelt Natl Park	Medora	KAC 780

SD

39.180	M	F2	SD Fish and Game	M-M	KA 6639
166.575	S	F?	Black Hills Natl Forest		numerous
169.175	R		Custer Natl Forest	Lemmon	KAH 272
169.400	R	F?	Badlands Natl Park	Cedar Pass	KAC 745
169.950	R	F?	Badlands Natl Park		?
169.950	R	F?	Black Hills Natl Forest		?
170.050	S		Jewel Cave Natl Mon	Custer	KAC 744
170.050	S?		Mt Rushmore Natl Mem		KAC 741
170.050	S?		Wind Cave Natl Park		KAC 740

MAJOR CITY

Sioux Falls, SD

Sioux Falls, SD, named after the Falls on the Big Sioux River, has a population of 82,000. Located in the southeastern corner of South Dakota, Sioux Falls can be found at the intersection of I-29 and I-90 in Minnehaha county. Your corrections and additions are requested.

System Abbreviations

R: repeater system output frequency
I: repeater system input frequency
H: half-duplex radio system
S: simplex radio system
B: base station
M: mobile
PG: paging only
V: vehicular repeater
("H" implies standard B-M, M-M and M-B frequency pairings)

Services

MCFD Minnehaha County Fire Department
MCSD Minnehaha County Sheriff Department
SFFD Sioux Falls Fire Deparment
SFPD Sioux Falls Police Department

FREQ	SYS	CHAN	ASSIGNMENT		CALL
153.890	I?	F?	MCFD	(use?)	KNFF 851
153.950	I?	F?	SFFD	(use?)	KNDZ 234
154.175	R	F?	SFFD	(assignment?)	KNDZ 234
154.190	R	F?	SFFD	(assignment?)	KZE 634
154.325	R	F?	SFFD	(assignment?)	KNDZ 234
154.415	R	F?	MCFD		KNFF 851
152.0075	PG		Presentation Sisters	("Hosp"?)	KFD 591
155.235	S		Sioux Valley Hospital		KNBU 674
155.280	S	F?	State of SD		KEC 526
155.325	S	F?	State of SD		KEC 526

155.325	S		McKennan Hospital	KFD 591
155.340	S	F?	State of SD (statewide EMS)	KEC 526
155.385	S	F?	State of SD	KEC 526
med channels			State of SD	KEF 822
39.100	S	F1	SD mutual aid	KNAA 597
39.120	M-M	F2	SDHP	KNID 773
39.160	H,M	F4	SDHP	KNID 773
39.180	M-M	F2	SD Fish and Game	KNID 772
39.240	H,B	F4	SDHP Sioux Falls	KNAA 597
39.320	S	F3	SDHP, SD law enforcement mutual aid	KNAA 597
46.520	S	F?	State of SD (use?)	WQO 447
453.000	R	F?	State of SD (use?)	WGL 511
460.475	R	F?	State Penitentiary	KVJ 774
39.100	S		SD Law Enforcement mutual aid	KNGG 525
39.320	S		SD Intersystem	KNGG 525
460.025	R	F?	MCSD	KFB 922
155.070	?	F?	SFPD (use?)	KAB 444
155.130	?	F?	SFPD (use?)	KZW 864
155.370	?	F?	SFPD (use?)	KNEQ 793
155.475	S		National Law Enforcement mutual aid	KNEQ 793
460.125	R	F?	SFPD dispatch	KNFR 844
460.225	R	F?	SFPD mutual aid	KNFR 844
460.325	R	F?	SFPD information	KNFR 844
460.425	R	F?	SFPD detectives	KNFR 844
460.525	R	F?	SFPD administrative	KNFR 844
44.560	S	F?	City of Sioux Falls	WZX 903
151.025	S	F?	Minnehaha County (use?)	KAW 495
154.965	R	F?	City of Sioux Falls	WSL 863
155.715	S?	F?	City of Sioux Falls	WSL 863
155.760	S?	F?	City of Sioux Falls	KAO 628
155.060	H,M?	F?	County of Minnehaha (use?)	KAW 495
158.745	R	F?	Minnehaha County Civil Defense	KDV 419
453.725	R?	F?	City of Sioux Falls ? (use?)	KNBV 985
453.825	R?	F?	City of Sioux Falls ? (use?)	KNBV 985
151.985	R		Northwestern Bell Telephone	KDI 891
152.485	S	F?	Northern States Power	KAB 507
152.500	S	F?	Northern States Power	KAB 507
155.160	S		School Bus Inc	WZW 942
155.205	S		Sioux Transit Bus Service	KCE 465
158.220	S	F?	Northern States Power	KAB 507
461.525	R		Community Repeater	
464.125	R		Community Repeater	
464.200	R		Community Repeater	
464.275	R		Community Repeater	
464.600	S		Empire Mall	KNHS 239
464.950	R		Community Repeater	
810.8375	R		IBM Research	KNEM 309
161.760	S	F?	KSOO Radio	KEH 480
170.150	S	F?	KSOO Television	KEN 468
450.050	R		Mid Continent Broadcasting	KQB 290
450.6125	R		Dakotaland Broadcasting	WHE 963
452.975	R		Sioux Falls Newspaper	KNCF 800

COMING IN JUNE 1986

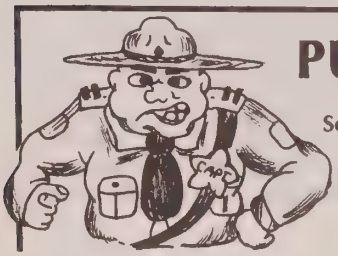
Major City: Cedar Rapids, IA
Service Topic: State Highway Patrols

[Remember, the deadline for Major City: Kansas City, MO and Service Topic: State Fairs, Special Events and Amusement Parks, to appear in September, is JUNE 10.]

CREDITS

Some of the above information came from...

(1) FCC Microfiche, City/State Cross Reference (8/85)
(2) Monitor America, 85-86 ed., SMB Publishing, PO Box 244, Natick, MA 01760
(3) Police Call, Vol 5, Hollins Radio Data, PO Box 35002, Los Angeles, CA 90035



PUBLIC SAFETY — SOUTH EAST:

Send Public Safety and Special Emergency frequencies, radio system details, and questions as follows — Florida, Georgia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, W. Virginia and Virginia:

NO COLUMN THIS MONTH

Jorge L. Rodriguez, 3301-8121 SW 13th St., Gainesville, FL 32608

PUBLIC SAFETY WEST

SEND PUBLIC SAFETY AND SPECIAL EMERGENCY, FREQUENCIES RADIO SYSTEM DETAILS AND QUESTIONS FOR ALASKA, ARIZONA, COLORADO, HAWAII, IDAHO, MONTANA, NEVADA, NEW MEXICO, OREGON, UTAH, WASHINGTON AND WYOMING TO:

GEORGE N. HOGGATT, 17473 E. 16TH DR., AURORA, CO 80011
ELECTRONIC MAIL:<COMPUSERVE:75376.673><DELPHI:JORG><SOURCEMAIL:BBZ812>
****

COLORADO

Stapleton Airport's new 800 Mhz system is starting to be used. At the present it is not trunked and they are only using one channel 854.4875. Traffic is some maintenance in the terminal and some security at the concourses.

Aurora lost all telephone service to the Police and Fire Departments the other day. That causes all kinds of problems. The dispatch center is linked to the remote transmitter sites by leased phone lines - no communications until walkie-talkies can be found. No incomming or outgoing phone calls including 911. Finally they got out the Fire Department's emergency communications van and set it up at a fire station outside the affected area. Calls were made to the station and relayed to the dispatch center via radio. The computer dispatch was out since it also uses leased phone lines to the transmitters. 911 service was rerouted to another 911 system. Over 8000 homes and businesses were without phone service. Most were back in 48 hours but it has been over 4 days and the phone repair people are still there around the clock. The radio traffic was unbelievable.

ARIZONA John (IL-012)

I recently had the opportunity to visit the Tucson AZ area - which has

not been covered in the *Public Safety - West* column for some time. My trusty BC-250 went along for the ride. Numerous trips thru airport security did not cause any problems or result in loss of memory.

The combination of business (not pleasant) plus some sightseeing limited my radio time to the morning and evening hours. The motel that I stayed in was located just north of the airport. Lots of intermod was present - throwing false signals into the UHF portion of the scanner. This is not a real problem on the high band, though. What little low band was heard was free of interference.

The limit of radio time meant that I had best concentrate on certain areas. So as to make my results as detailed as possible, I was only able to work on law enforcement traffic. Most stations identified with morse cw (still uncommon in my area).

With the help of *Monitoring America* and *Volume 8 of Police Call*, the following observations were obtained:

A. National Law Enforcement Emergency Channel (NELEEC) 155.475. No traffic was observed (license issued for Pima Co. SO.)

B. Interagency frequency 460.375. No traffic in the Tucson area was observed, but several short transmissions "off in the distance" did come through on several occasions. (License issued for the State of Arizona and Pima Co. SO in Tucson).

C. State of Arizona

1. 460.225 - Statewide AHP frequency. Some traffic was observed - units away from the Tucson area. All repeaters.

2. 154.935 out (155.190 in) - Statewide AHP frequency. Virtually no traffic observed. Note: virtually all of the AHP units I observed were equipped with UHF only.

3. 460.500 - Statewide AHP frequency for special details. No traffic observed.

4. 460.425 - Tucson area AHP frequency. Both repeater and simplex traffic. A fairly busy frequency.

5. 453.050 - Statewide DPS radio technician frequency. Limited radio traffic.

6. 156.090 out (154.875 in) Statewide CID (Criminal Investigation Division) frequency. No traffic observed.

7. 155.445 out (155.910 in) Statewide Drug Control frequency. No traffic observed.

8. 44.66 Statewide DMV (Department of Motor Vehicles) frequency. Simplex traffic observed. ID was by voice only "KOF346".

9. 154.920 Statewide DPS Prisons. Simplex traffic. Frequent CW IDs augmented occasionally by voice ID "WQF388" or "Tucson".

10. 155.115 out (156.000 in) Statewide DPS prisons frequency. Lots of "DC" unit traffic observed. Frequent CW IDs augmented regularly by voice IDs such as "Tucson", "Perryville", "Douglas" etc.

11. 154.860 out (153.875 in) Statewide Livestock Sanitary Board repeater. Lots of "LS" unit traffic. These people monitor livestock activities and are called when the Humane Society is not available. Frequent morse CW IDs augmented occasionally by voice ID of "945" (KNCW945). NOTE: no traffic was observed on 154.695 or the old low band repeater setup of 39.34 out (39.94 in).

D. University of Arizona PD Tucson
1. 460.350 repeater Regular traffic observed.

2. 155.670 simplex Regular traffic observed.

E. Pima County Sheriff's Office
F1 155.040 out (155.565 in) car to car and urgent dispatch
F2 155.610 simplex. South and East
F3 155.700 simplex? Detectives. I observed simplex only. If a repeater was used, I couldn't find its input.
F4 155.535 out (?? in) North and West
F5? 453.650 repeater Jail operations.
I was able to observe several unmarked units belonging to the County Attorney's personnel. Four channel radios covering the first four frequencies were present. By today's standards both the radios and the cars were outdated.

F. Tucson PD
Ch. 1 155.010 out (158.910 in) Southwest. Primarily used by "1A" units. A seasoned police officer called the southwest the "war zone" due to high crime occurence.
Ch. 2 155.730 out (159.030 in) Northwest. Primarily used by "2A" units.
Ch. 3 154.725 out (158.850 in) Central. Primarily used by "3A" and "3M" units.
Ch. 4 155.490 out(159.210 in) East. Primarily used by "4A" units.
Ch. 5 156.030 simplex. mobiles only. Believed to be use by investigators.
Ch. 6 155.850 out (158.730 in) Believed to be used by special details and detectives in addition to car to car traffic. Found "9D" units on this frequency as well as night operations by aircraft.
Ch. 7 154.755 out (159.150 in) Surveillance and tactical operations. "TAC" units found here.
Monitoring of other licensed frequencies produced no results.

G. Tucson Airport Authority
453.450 Repeater out. Police operations

H. South Tucson PD
156.210 Simplex..Police

I. Pima Community College
453.225 simplex. Police

All agencies appeared to use the Arizona DPS Radio Codes. Some exceptions were noted and I'll list them as follows:

10-2 Signals good
10-21 (or just "21") call by phone
10-22 disregard
10-28 Vehicle Registration info
(Editor note - the above are APCO standard)
10-76 Enroute
10-96 ?? (Editor note - in Colorado this means "mental case")
CODE 8 ??
CODE 181 Alcohol??

I'm sure that I've not found all the law enforcement activity in the Tucson area. What I have found my note be all correct. How about it, Tucson area RCMA members? Send in your observations to *Public Safety - West*.

My final comments. The 911 system is great. With Tucson PD handling the responsibilities. What definitely is lacking in the Tucson area is the use of the 155.475 NLEEC frequency for liaison purposes between all the law enforcement agencies involved. NOTE: Federal law enforcement agencies are authorized to use 155.475 for communication anywhere in the United States and there seemed to be a healthy federal presence in the Tucson area) The sooner NLEEC is implemented in the Tucson area, the better off all enforcement agencies will be.

All in all, my short stay out in Tucson did result in some

Happy Monitoring
John (IL-012)

PUBLIC SAFETY—CALIFORNIA

P.O. Box 3962 Santa Fe Springs, California 90670-1962

WELCOME TO THE NEXT INSTALLMENT OF YOUR FAVORITE COLUMN OF R.C.M.A.
(none other than: PUBLIC SAFETY - CALIFORNIA!

By the time that you read this, the first Los Angeles Marathon will be over. Many of my friends participated in Amateur Radio communications for the marathon. Some of the frequencies used included: 224.94 MHz R (medical net); 146.235 MHz R logistics; 145.20 MHz R (First aid); "Shadows" 224.68 MHz R; Ch 13 TV 455.3125 MHz Simp.

Another fun filled local event is the Long Beach Gran Prix in early April. Make sure you listen to Long Beach PD Freq 4 - 460.450 MHz R. This is the main police command post frequency. Other good freqs include: LBPD F1 460.125 MHz R (downtown/westside patrol), F2 460.225 MHz R (east & north patrol), F3 460.350 MHz R (car to car). Long Beach Fire operates on F1 153.95 MHz BM, F2 154.28 MHz (mutual aid), with 453.55 MHz R repeating operations on F1 (plus administrative personnel & phone patch!). Don't forget CHP 42.48/42.68 MHz (Westminster), plus 42.34/42.18 MHz (statewide Blue channel) and 154.905 MHz simplex for extenders. Also listen to the various VHF Hi band and UHF intinerant business freqs for various tow companies and race car teams, plus race operations and security. In the past 464 and 151 MHz freqs have been used. Good luck. Send in what you find active for publication.

Local Los Angeles & Orange County R.C.M.A. 'Hams' are asked to send in the frequency or frequencies on which they operate so that we may some day (hopefully soon!) set up a "RCMA Amateur Radio Net". I myself (Eric KA6IHT) and many others are found on 224.66 MHz R (input -1.6 MHz). You might also find us on 445.850 MHz R (input -5.00 MHz). Both machines have excellent coverage. Give me a call on the radio or at work (Ham Radio Outlet 714 761-3033 or 213 860-2040) or CSULB Police at 213 498-4101 (Wed thru Sun 3PM to 11PM). Both freqs are monitored during RCMA LA Chapter tours and meetings. (de ERIC (CA-LA-045). 73's

AND NOW FROM THE P.S.CA. MAILBAG:

From FRED (NM-005):

I've been busy and have neglected to keep up on my (MANDATORY, ed) RCMA correspondence. There have been a couple of changes in radio calls and frequencies up here (in Bishop CA area). First, the Mono County Sheriff's Dept has a new numbering sysytem. It follows a number, letter, number format where the first number is the shift, the letter is the beat, and the last number is the unit number within that beat and shift. Numbers & letters translate as follows:

"1" 0001 - 0800 hrs shift
"2" 0800 - 1600 hrs shift
"3" 1600 - 2400 hrs shift

"W" - Walker beat (SR 108 to state line)
"B" - Bridgeport beat (Conway to SR 108)
"J" - June Lake beat (Crestview to Conway)
"M" - Mammoth beat (Town of Mammoth Lakes)
"T" - Mammoth traffic unit
"C" - Chalfant beat (Benton area)
"S" - Sergeant
"L" - Lieutenant
"A" - Administrative (with 1 being Sheriff, 2 Asst Sheriff - Admin and 3 is Asst Sheriff - Operations)

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Accurate beyond belief

Officers above sergeant use "8" as the first digit which fits in with the Mono countywide number system as follows:

"1"	- ?	"5"	- Roads
"2"	- ?	"6"	- Animal Control
"3"	- Fire	"7"	- Parks & Facilities
"4"	- ?	"8"	- Sheriff
		"9"	- ?

Example: 3Mary2 is the 2nd unit in the evening (1600-2400) - Mammoth Beat. Deputies still occaissionally use their individual call assignment when off duty or doing non-beat assignments. Deputies are numbered 801-825.

* - * - * - * - * - * - *

From RANDY (CA-OR-230):

Mono County Sheriff Unit numbering (same as above plus):

8D1 - 3 Detectives
8R1 - 7 Reserve Deputies

NEW Police Department - Town of Mammoth Lakes, Mono County, California
The Chief is to have the dept. formed by July 1986
Personnel comprise: 1 - Chief
1 - Lieutenant
3 - Sergeants
11 - Officers
No info is known about the radio system as yet. Anybody with info?

Bishop - Sierra Ambulance is no longer operating. The County of Inyo has decided to implement an EMT-2 operation. Bishop - Sierra Amb. is an on-call service and its employees were unable to attend the EMT-2 training classes because of commitments to their full time jobs. So rather than fight it (the County) the owner is attempting to sell it. This leaves Aegis Ambulance as the service for Bishop. They have 2 ambulances.

UNIT NUMBERING -

Bishop - Sierra Amb.	Sierra 200 - 219 DELETE
Aegis Ambulance	Sierra 250, 251

Mono County Paramedics -
The system now is run by Mammoth Lakes FPD, although it is still partially funded by the County.
UNIT NUMBERING -

Medic 1	Walker
Medic 2	June Lake
Medic 3	Mammoth Lakes
Medic 4	Benton (Volunteer Fire - EMT)
Medic 5	Reserve (was at Mono General Hospital, Bridgeport)

SME-1	EMT - Centinela-Mammoth Hospital (Reserve unit)
SME-2	EMT - Centinela-Mammoth Hospital

Note: SME stands for 'Southern Mono Emergency'

INYO COUNTY SHERIFF - Unit Numbering System Update

1A1	Sheriff		5P1	Patrol - Olancha
1A2	Under Sheriff		6P1	" - Furnace Creek
1D1	Detective - Independence		7P1	" - Shoshone, Tecopa
2D1	" - Bishop		2S1	Sergeant - Bishop (2, 1 is K-9)
4D1	" - Lone Pine		4S1	" - Lone Pine
2L1	Lieutenant- Bishop		2I1	ID Tech - Bishop
4L1	" - Lone Pine		4I1	" - Lone Pine
1P1	Patrol - Independence		#T1	Transportation unit
2P1	" - Bishop		#X1	Special unit
3K1	" - Big Pine (Canine unit)			
4P1	" - Lone Pine			

LONE PINE FPD - Unit Numbering System

2401	Fire Chief				
2402	Deputy Chief				
2403	Asst. Chief				
2404	Asst. Chief				
2425	Quick Attack	40 GPM	(# 5)		
2430	Engine	1250 GPM	(# 10)	Heavy Rescue	
2431	Engine	750 GPM	(# 1)		
2432	Engine	500 GPM	(# 2)	Station # 2	
2437	Engine	1000 GPM	(# 87)	Reserve	Old OES unit
2439	Water Tender	500 GPM	(# 9)	Station # 2	2000 gal capacity
2484	Water Tender	500 GPM	(# 4)		800 gal capacity

INYO COUNTY FIRE - Unit Numbering System

21 -	Bishop FD	- 00 thru 10	Chiefs
22 -	Independence FD	- 11 thru 20	Captains
23 -	Big Pine FD	- 21 thru 25	Quick Attacks
24 -	Lone Pine FD	- 26 thru 49	Engines
25 -	Aspendell FD	- 50 thru 59	Mutual Aid/OES Engines
26 -	Olancha-Cartago FD	- 60 thru 69	Trucks
27 -	Keeler FD	- 70 thru 79	Rescues
28 -	Furnace Creek FD	- 80 thru 89	Water Tenders
29 -	Shoshone-Tecopa FD	- 90 thru 99	Utilities

Editor's Note: Thank you to both FRED (NM-005) and RANDY (CA-OR-230) for these excellent and informative updates on what is going on in Mono & Inyo Counties! It's beautiful area up there! Remember, CHP uses 42.34/42.18 MHz Blue channel.

==========

From CHUCK (CA-SC-017):

The Santa Clara County Light Rail (streetcar) system is under construction and is supposed to be operational by late 1987. At present, there are no plans to obtain new radio frequencies for the trains. They will operate on the current bus freqs. However, since this is a government operation, that is subject to change. Also, there has been a frequency re-assignment as follows:

F1	488.6875 MHz	All Agnew division coaches
F2	488.6875 MHz	All North division coaches
F3	488.8375 MHz	All Chaboya division coaches
F4	488.7375 MHz	All Jackson (south county) division coaches EXCEPT when north of Cottle Road, then they use F3

F5 489.0375 MHz All supervisors, maintenance, security & administration
F6 488.0375 MHz Not used

From MIKE (CA-OR-204):

Some Riverside Co. CDF unit notes: Until the completion of new quarters for Stations 64 (Juniper Flats), 65 (Gavilan Hills), and 69 (Norco area), Engine 64 is working out of Station 3 (Nuview), Engine 65 will be out of Station 6 (Edgemont) and Engine 69 will be out of Station 14 (Corona CDF). State Engine 3183 (formerly 6183) is now working out of the San Jacinto CDF station (Riv. Co. Stn 25). The Riverside Co. FD Hazardous Materials Unit, "Haz-Mat 1" has been working out of Station 54 in Homeland (located between Perris and Hemet).

CORRECTION: I just noticed a serious error I made. This is re my explanation of the "R" series engines used by San Bernardino County FD. The paragraph read:

"I might note that, unlike L.A. County FD and Orange County FD, which only have plectrons for each station, Riverside County CDF and San Bernardino County CDF tone out each unit with a separate plectron." It should have stated that they "tone out each company with a separate plectron." and NOT "each unit". There may be more than one unit per company). A CDF company and a County PCF company may be assigned to one "station", but they are two separate companies and will be toned out separately. Often, you will also hear the contract ambulance companies being "toned out" as well.
I hate misleading information....especially when I'm the cause of it! MIKE (CA-OR-204)

From our various "newspaper readers" including WILLIAM (CA-VE-010) and others:

San Bernardino City Council ok's new emergency dispatch system. A new police & fire computer assisted dispatch system worth $550,000 has been approved with the intent of lessening response times for police & fire emergency services. The computer will allow dispatchers to store info re fires & crimes, and to know which emer vehicles would be the closest to respond for a particular call. It is hoped with this new system, dispatch time will be cut to 12 seconds from the present 35+ secondsnow. For police, dispatch time would drop from 1½ minutes during busy times to the new 12 seconds. Planning Research Corp., who is putting in the new system, has put in similar systems for Concord, San Francisco, Long Beach, Los Angeles, Costa Mesa, Phoenix, Sacramento, Riverside, and most recently San Bernardino County Sheriff.

120 state prison inmates are scheduled to arrive at the soon to open (mid to late March) the Baustista Inmate Conservation Camp (southeast of Hemet). State Forestry (CDF) and state prison authorities will live w/inmates at the new camp. Inmate crews will be used by forestry service employees to assist in fighting fires, and other conservation-related work for government agencies. 21 mobile home units are being assembled for inmate and employee living quarters, laundry, toilet-shower room and kitchen-dining facilities. CDF radio ID's will be 3900 series units.

"Who stole the call box?" was the title to an article sent in by BILL (CA-VE-010). It was reported that the "ultrasophisticated freeway callbox" the first one of a countywide system in Ventura county, has been stolen. The Ventura County Sheriff Dept reports that the $7,500 prototype unit was taken sometime between noon on Wednesday to 4:30 PM Friday. The interesting thing about this particular emer phone is that it is different from the 3,602 call boxes in Los Angeles County. The Ventura County call box was actually a solar powered radio telephone designed by Western Mobile Communications, Inc. Some people feel that it was "industrial espionage" by a possible competitor to learn about the phone to build a competing unit. This phone was the first of a planned system of 345 call boxes to cover 92 miles of freeways in Ventura County and link motorists to the California Highway Patrol. Anti-theft devices are planned for new installations. The Counties of San Diego, San Bernardino, Riverside and Orange are especially interested in the performance of Ventura's system as they are planning to install call boxes in their counties also. "Obviously, it (radio telephone call boxes w/solar power) will become a multimillion dollar industry in the state." "The only alternative, if not industrial espionage, then someone wanted a call box in his home." said Edwin A Jones, Ventura County Supervisor. Article from Thousand Oaks Money Saver, 2/20/86.

NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE NOTE

A new address for Public Safety California senior editor ERIC (CA-LA-045).

14921 Bridgeport Road, Tustin, CA 92680. Effective April 1, 1986. No fools!

Until we meet again - - keep them cards & letters comming and keep 'SCANNERING' and don't forget to write your congressman re HR-3378 Electronics Communications Privacy Act of 1985. '73s ERIC (CA-LA-045)

From RENE (CA-SC-018):

C.H.P. REMOTE CONTROL DOWNLINK FREQUENCIES

C.H.P. DIVISION	DISPATCH OFFICE	STATION AREA OFFICE	STATION NUMBER	CHANNEL	FREQUENCIES BASE	MOBILE	DOWNLINK
COASTAL	MONTEREY	HOLLISTER/GILROY	23	GREEN	42.54	42.24	74.14
COASTAL	MONTEREY	SANTA CRUZ	26	GREEN	42.54	42.24	74.14
VALLEY	CHICO	OROVILLE	35	BROWN	42.50	42.82	75.78
VALLEY	CHICO	WILLIAMS	39	BROWN	42.50	42.82	75.78
VALLEY	CHICO	YUBA/SUTTER	43	BROWN	42.50	42.82	75.78
VALLEY	SACTO.	NORTH SACRAMENTO	46	GOLD	42.12	42.20	72.46

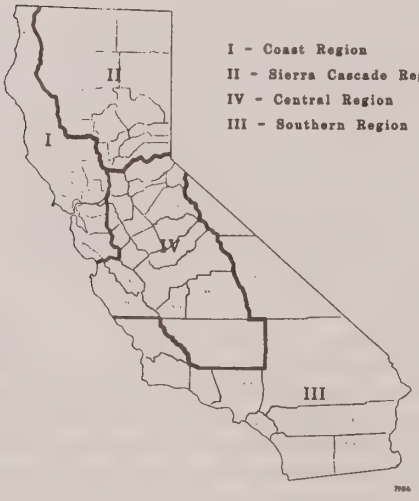
42.24, 42.82 & 42.20 MHz C.H.P. mobile frequencies, listed above, are being received in Sunnyvale, CA on their associated 74.14, 75.78 & 72.46 MHz remote control downlink frequencies, which repeat mobiles to dispatch office receivers.

EQUIPMENT -
Scanner: Regency MX-7000
Antenna: Robert Grove Scanner Beam II (Rotor-mounted)
Lead-in, 50 ft. RG-6/U

CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY - Region Changes

Changes in the regions

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY



I - Coast Region
II - Sierra Cascade Region
IV - Central Region
III - Southern Region

As of January 1, 1986, there will be quite a few name and number changes in our CDF Regions. We will briefly explain them here but you will probably want to cut out the following map and keep it handy for a while.

FIRST, Region VI will be called Region III as of January 1, 1986.

SECOND, Region I will be known as the *Coast Region.*

Region II will be known as the *Sierra Cascade Region.*

Region III will be known as the *Southern Region.*

Region VI will be known as the *Central Region.*

and

THIRD, As of January 1, 1986, there will no longer be a Region V. As of that day all the ranger units affected by this change will report to their new regions as follows:

- San Mateo-Santa Cruz and Santa Clara ranger units will report to Region I.
- San Luis Obispo Ranger Unit and Santa Barbara County will report to REGION III.
- San Benito Ranger Unit will report to Region IV.

Obviously, renumbering all equipment and coordinating the numbering change cannot be done by January 1. That transition will be made during 1986.

San Luis Obispo units to become 3400 series.

RAILROADS

Gary L. Sturm and
Bill Farmer, Editors

Send information about railroad frequencies and their uses, railroad radio system details, and related questions to:

Bill Farmer, P.O. Box 1838, Thousand Oaks, CA 91360

Greetings again from your Railroads co-editors. As usual, we hope you find something interesting in our column this month.

NEW YORK

by CARL GEROSA (NY-117)

Here are some loggings I've picked up with my Regency M-400 using an outdoor discone antenna. I'm about 20 miles north of New York City.

161.070	F-2	Amtrak road
161.295/160.365		Amtrak police
160.935		Conrail-New Jersey
160.380	F-1	Long Island Rail Road towers
161.445	F-2	Long Island RR dispatcher
160.455	F-1	Long Island RR Police "HQ"
160.800	F-1	Metro North Commuter/Amtrak road
161.280		Metro North Commuter New Haven Division dispatch "Stam"-Stamford, CT tower and Woodlawn sta.
160.410		Metro North Commuter New Haven Division maintenance of way/chief dispatcher-NYC
161.130	F-4	Metro North Commuter maintenance of way "Trouble Desk"
161.400		Metro North Commuter "Mechanical Desk"
161.220	F-1	Metro North Commuter police
160.560	F-2	Metro North Commuter police
160.680	F-3	Metro North Commuter police
160.470	P1	Port Authority of NY & NJ "PATH" trains

SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA

by DON (CA-SM-032) [editor's notes in brackets]

161.190	Santa Fe [trucking]
161.550	Southern Pacific [road] (very active)
160.890/161.040	Southern Pacific [PBX]
160.950/161.160	Southern Pacific [PBX]
161.400	Southern Pacific [police & maintenance of way]
160.845	Southern Pacific
160.290	Southern Pacific [recently swapped to UP]
160.740	Union Pacific [road]
160.260	Union Pacific [ex-Western Pacific dispatcher]
160.380	Union Pacific [ex-Western Pacific road]
160.275	Union Pacific [recently swapped to SP]
161.475	Union Pacific
161.355	Bay Area Electric RR Association [museum at Rio Vista Jct., CA]

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

by JIM ABDU (GA-058)

The "New Georgia R.R." conducts rides and tours on an antique rain and engine (#750). They use the Georgia Building Authority requency of 155.055 and share the following Seaboard System freqs: 60.590, 161.100 (main), 161.310, 161.370, 161.430, and 161.520. hese freqs were obtained from a Railway Historical Society member ith a scanner on board and FCC microfiche. I brought my Radio Shack ro-30 hand-held on a tour and 161.100 was the main frequency used.

Stone Mountain RR uses 160.845. Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid ransit (MARTA) uses 452.775 for E-W rail and 452.475 for security.

UNION PACIFIC PBX

by BILL FARMER (CA-VE-010)

Union Pacific has extended the use of its systemwide PBX channel (160.290out/161.520in) to the former Western Pacific route in Nevada and Northern California. I heard this channel in use last weekend in Stockton, CA. The former Western Pacific PBX channel (161.280/160.785) was still in use also.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS FREQUENCY ASSIGNMENT PLAN

by BILL FARMER (CA-VE-010)

Part II — Major Railroads A-M

Last month we reviewed changes and additions for shortline railroads in the AAR plan dated July, 1985. This month we will do the same for the first half (alphabetically) of the major railroads.

An interesting frequency swap took place in Chicago, where Conrail gave up 160.830 to Santa Fe and Santa Fe gave 160.560 to Conrail in exchange. This enables Conrail to extend its systemwide police frequency into Chicago. Santa Fe shifted its PBX operations in that city to 160.830. Illinois Central Gulf gave up 160.245 in Illinois, allowing Santa Fe to move its Lemont PBX from 160.560 to 160.245. We had reported the Chicago PBX change earlier, but this is our first report of the PBX frequency change in Lemont, IL.

A number of frequencies formerly used by Conrail were taken over by Metro North Commuter Railroad, which now operates the lines running from New York City to New Haven, CT and to Harmon and White Plains,NY.

Amtrak	Washington, DC	161.265 from Wash. Term.
		161.370 from Wash. Term.
		161.445 from Wash. Term.
	Chicago, IL	161.100 added BN road
	Philadelphia, PA	161.445 added
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	systemwide	452.9125 added telemetry
		457.9125 added telemetry
		457.9375 added telemetry
	Atwater, CA	160.425 added PBX
	Fresno, CA	161.190 added trucking
	Hanford, CA	160.245 added PBX
	Merced, CA	160.245 deleted
	San Diego, CA	160.245 added PBX
	Chicago, IL	160.560 deleted PBX
		160.830 added PBX
	Joliet, IL	160.830 added
	Lemont, IL	160.245 added PBX
		160.560 deleted PBX
	Effner-Logansport,IN	160.650 added road
	KS	161.235 added link
		161.445 added
		452.900 added link
		457.900 added link
	Holcomb, KS	161.100 added BN road
	Ingalls-Satanta, KS	161.520 added link
	Kansas City, KS	161.490 added
		452.900 added carmen
		457.900 added carmen
	Princeton, KS	160.245 added PBX
	DeRidder, LA	161.385 added link
	NE	161.235 added link
	Campbell-Krider, NM	161.565 added link
	Clovis-Kenna, NM	161.415 added link
	Val Verde-Socorro,NM	161.355 added link
	northern OK	161.445 added link
	Beaumont, TX	161.550 added SP road
	Comanche, TX	452.900 added link
		457.900 added link
	Copperas Cove, TX	160.260 added PBX
	Crosson-Ft. Worth,TX	161.235 added link
	Jasper, TX	161.385 added
	Keene, TX	160.260 added KCS road
	Lubbock, TX	160.260 added PBX

	Temple, TX	452.900 added paging
Burlington Northern	Denver, CO	160.575 added
		160.995 added
	Peetz, CO	161.130 added PBX
	IL	161.205 added police
	Fridley, MN	160.500 deleted
	Minnapolis-St. Paul	160.500 added
	Rush City, MN	160.770 added MILW road
		160.890 added C&NW road
	St. Paul, MN	160.770 added MILW road
		160.890 added C&NW road
	Wyoming, MN	160.770 added MILW road
		160.890 added C&NW road
		161.415 added DW&P road
	Kansas City, MO	452.900 deleted
		457.900 deleted
	NE	161.010 added
	Omaha, NE	160.455 added C&NW yard
		161.130 added PBX
	OK & TX	161.160 deleted road #2
	Pierce Co., WA	160.980 added
Chessie System	KY	161.100 added SBD road
	St. Louis, MO	161.205 added police
	Buffalo, NY	160.560 added
		160.680 added CR police
	Rochester, NY	160.560 added CR police
		160.680 added CR police
	TN	161.100 added SBD road
Chicago &	Council Bluffs, IA	160.740 added UP road
North Western	MN	161.415 added DW&P road
	Kansas City, MO	160.470 added MP yard
	MT	161.100 deleted
		161.160 deleted
	WY	161.100 added BN road
		161.160 added BN road
Conrail	New England	161.280 to Metro North
	S. of Waterbury, CT	161.160 to Metro North
	Chicago, IL	160.485 deleted
		160.560 added
		160.830 deleted
	IN	160.230 added Chessie rd
	Elkhart, IN	160.470 added carmen
	Harmon, NY	160.545 to Metro North
	New York, NY	160.275 deleted
		160.335 to Metro North
		160.410 to Metro North
		160.545 to Metro North
		160.770 to Metro North
		160.950 to Metro North
		161.160 to Metro North
		161.220 to Metro North
		161.280 to Metro North
	Philadelphia, PA	161.445 deleted
Delaware & Hudson	PA & NJ	161.400 added
Denver & Rio Grande	systemwide	457.9375 added telemetry
Western	Denver, CO	452.900 added
		457.900 added
Detroit, Toledo &	Ludlow, KY	160.980 deleted
Ironton		
Duluth, Missabe &	MI	161.100 added BN road
Iron Range	St. Louis Co., MN	160.890 added C&NW road
	WI	161.100 added BN road
Houston Belt & Terminal	Houston, TX	160.305 added
		160.785 added
		160.905 added
Illinois Central Gulf	IL	160.245 deleted
	Bloomington, IL	161.355 deleted
	Hazel Crest, IL	160.515 added
	Harvey, IL	160.740 added Chessie
	Chicago, IL	161.085 added
Kansas City Southern	systemwide	457.9375 added telemetry
	Kansas City, MO	160.920 added ICG road

	Texarkana, TX	160.470 added MP yard
Metro North Commuter (new RR)	systemwide	160.410 from CR
		160.545 from CR
		161.070 CR road #2
		161.160 from CR
		161.220 from CR
		161.280 Road from CR
	New York, NY	160.335 from CR
		160.770 from CR
		160.950 from CR
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	Kansas City, MO	160.260 added KCS road
		160.440 added N&W road
		160.920 added ICG road
		161.310 added KCT road
		161.370 added ATSF yard
		161.550 added SSW road
Missouri Pacific	systemwide	452.9375 added
		457.9375 added telemetry
	IL	160.605 added
	Alexandria, LA	161.070 added
	LA & AR	160.605 added
		161.115 added
		161.325 added PBX
		161.445 deleted
	MO	160.605 added
	Kansas City, MO	161.490 deleted
	NV	160.410 added road
	OK & TX	160.605 added
		160.815 deleted
Monongahela	WV	160.995 added P&LE road

We'll continue with this listing next month. —Gary & Bill

TECHNICAL TOPICS

Send all equipment reviews, technical articles, technical tips, and questions on such subjects as receivers, antennas, preamps, accessory equipment, repeaters, links, tones, scramblers, non-voice data transmissions to:

Stephen A. Kayworth, 21551 Kapok Circle, Boca Raton, FL 33433

OHM'S LAW Continued

Last month I introduced the idea of Ohm's law and described its fundamental parts - voltage, current, and resistance. To review, voltage, measured in volts, is the force which causes electrons to flow in a circuit. Current, measured in amps, is the rate at which electrons flow in a circuit. Restistance, measured in ohms, is the opposition to the flow of electrons in a circuit. I also stated Ohm's law as follows:

The current in amperes is equal to the voltage
in volts divided by the resistance in Ohms.

In formula form, this is:

$$I = \frac{E}{R} \quad \text{(formula A)}$$

Where: I = Current
E = Voltage
R = Resistance

If two of the three variables are known, it is an easy matter to find the third value by solving the equation. Any of the three values can be found by substituting the known values into one of the equations shown above or below.

$$R = \frac{E}{I} \quad \text{(formula B)} \qquad E = IR \quad \text{(formula C)}$$

This month I am going to apply Ohm's law to some basic electrical circuits and give a practical application for its use.

In general, there are two types of electrical circuits. One is the series circuit, and the other is the parallel circuit. The series circuit is the simplest of the two and is, therefore, the one I will describe first.

Figure 1 is the schematic of a simple series circuit. As you can see, it consists of a battery, which supplies the voltage, a resistor, and the conductors which connect the circuit together. There are two things to remember when dealing with a series circuit. The first is that the amount of current flowing will always be the same at any point in the circuit. That is to say that if you were to insert a current measuring meter, or ammeter, in the circuit at point A, B, or C, the current measured would be the same. The second thing to remember is that each time the flow of electrons encounters a resistance, there will be a drop in voltage as measured across the resistance. The total amount of voltage dropped across all the resistances in the circuit will always equal the source, or battery, voltage. In the case of the circuit in figure 1, a voltmeter attached to points A and B would measure the same as the battery voltage since there is only one resistance in the circuit.

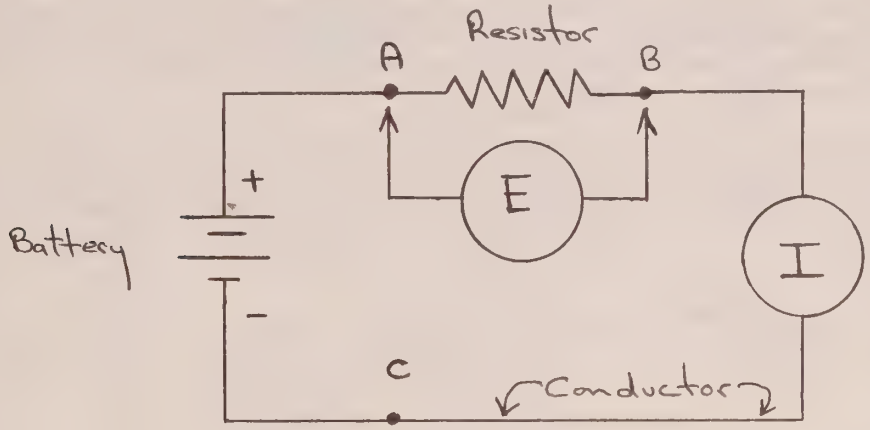


figure 1

Let's give some values to the components in figure 1 and see how Ohm's law works. For simplicity, let's assume that we are using a 10 volt battery and that the resistor in the circuit has a value of 100 ohms. Using formula A, given above, we find that I = 10 volts/100 ohms, or .1 amperes. This means that a current of .1 amperes is flowing in the circuit. That's a fairly staight forward problem - not hard to solve. Now try a little different approach. Suppose you have the same circuit, but you don't know what the value of the resistor is. How would you determine the resistor's value. As stated above, the basic Ohm's law formula can be altered to solve for any one of the three variables if the other two are known. To solve for resistance, you must first find the voltage and the current in the circuit. Assume, again, that the battery voltage is 10 volts. Next, assume that the ammeter is showing a current of .2 amperes. To solve for the resistance, you would plug the values for voltage and current into formula B. When you work the formula, you will find that 10 volts/.2 amps = 50 ohms for the resistance. Again, this is a straight forward problem with a staight forward answer. The problem gets a little more complicated when we add more than one resistance to the circuit. See figure 2 for the next example.

In this example, let's use the values I have given in the circuit diagram. Note that R2 is the unknown we would like to find. The key to solving this problem is to remember that, in a series circuit, the current remains the same throughout the circuit. Since the voltage and the current are known, we can solve for the total resistance in the circuit. Using formula B again, we find that 48 votls/.24 amps = 200 ohms. This is the total resistance in the circuit. Since we know that R1 = 125 ohms, it takes only simple subtraction to find that R2 = 75 ohms. I must note at this point that the total restistance of any number of resistors connec-

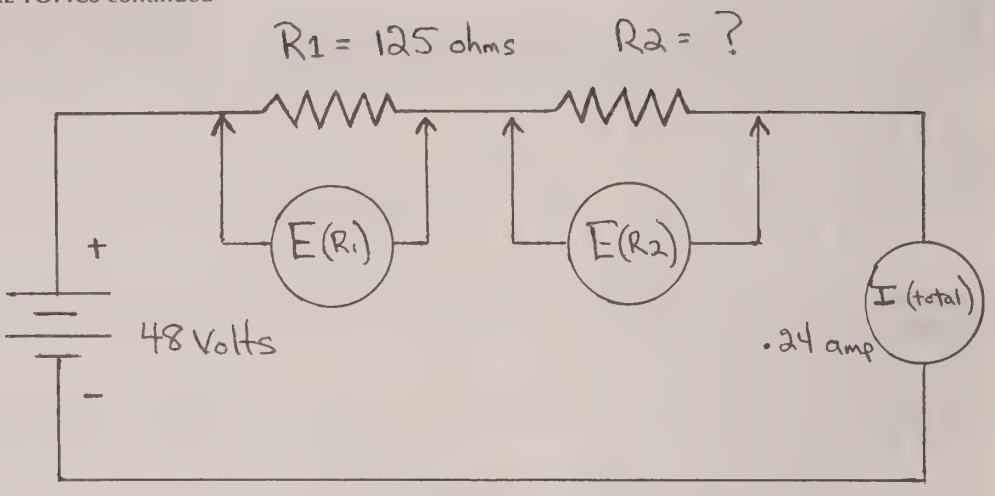


figure 2

ted in series is the sum of all the individual resistances, or R1 + R2 = R(total). It's not the same for resistors connected in parallel.

Notice that in figure 2, I have shown a voltmeter across both R1 and R2, but I have not shown what those voltages are. Since we know the current that is flowing in the circuit and the value of each of the resistors, we can now determine the amount of voltage drop across each of the resistors. To do this we transform the basic Ohm's law formula to solve for the voltage. Using formula C, we find that the voltage drop E(R1) = .24 amps X 125 ohms, or 30 volts, and The voltage drop E(R2) = .24 amps X 75 ohms, or 18 volts. Please note that 30 volts + 18 volts = 48 volts. The total voltage dropped across all the resistances in the series circuit will always equal the source voltage.

Figure 3 shows an example of a parallel circuit. Again we have a source of volage, in this case a battery, and we have resistances and conductors. The main difference between this circuit and the series circuit is the fact that the resistances are connected in parallel. After comparing figure 2 to figure 3, the difference becomes obvious.

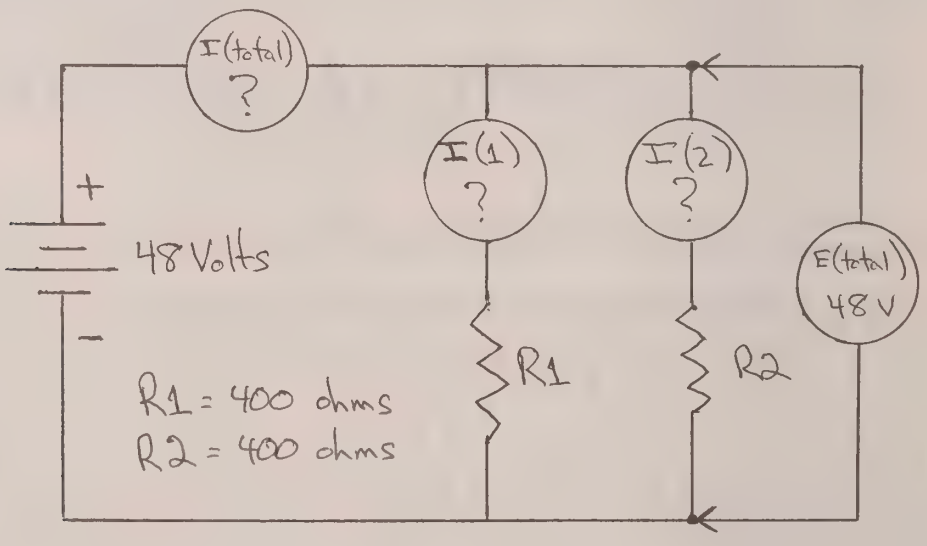


figure 3

As in the series circuit, there are also two things that must be remembered when dealing with parallel circuits. The first of these is that the voltage across any leg of the circuit will be the same as that which is across any other leg of the circuit. This means that, in figure 3, the voltage measured across R1 will be the same as the voltage measured across R2. The second thing that must be remembered is that the sum of the currents flowing through each leg of the circuit will be equal to the total current flowing in the circuit. In other words, I(total) = I(1) + I(2)

I also want to point out that the formula for finding the resistance of two resistors in parallel is not the same as for a series circuit. In the special case where both resistors are of equal value, the total resistance equals half the value of one of the resistors. Two 100 ohm resistors connected in parallel would, therefore, have a total resistance of 50 ohms. If both resistors have different values the formula for finding the total resistance is:

$$R(\text{total}) = \frac{R1 \times R2}{R1 + R2} \quad \text{(formula D)}$$

When more than two resistances are involved, the formula becomes more complex. Since I am only going to deal with a two-resistor circuit, I won't go into any further detail.

Let's give some real values to the circuit in figure 3. Let the battery voltage be 48 volts and let R1 and R2 both equal 400 ohms. What is the total current flowing in this circuit? There are two ways to determine this. The first one is to calculate the resistance of R1 and R2 combined and then solve for I(total). Two resistors of 400 ohms connected in parallel have a combined resistance of 200 ohms. Since we know that the voltage across these two resistors is 48 volts we can find the total current by using formula A. I(total) = 48 volts/200 ohms, or .24 amps. The second way to find I(total) is to find the sum of I(1) and I(2). Using formula A again, we find that I(1) = 48 volts/400 ohms, or .12 amps. I(2) = 48 volts/400 ohms, or .12 amps. The sum of I(1) + I(2) = .24 amps. This example should make it clear that if the resistances in both legs of the circuit are equal, then the current through both legs will also be equal. When both resistances are not equal the solution becomes a bit more complex.

Suppose that the circuit of figure 3a has a battery voltage of 48 volts, a total current of .15 amps, and a value of 500 ohms for R1. We would like to find the value of R2 and the current through each leg of the circuit. The first step in solving this problem is to find the current through the first leg. The voltage across R1 is 48 volts so I(1) = 48 volts/500 ohms, or .096 amps. Once we know the current through the first leg we can find the current through the second leg by simply subtracting I(1) from I(total). By plugging in the values, we find than I(2) = .15 amps - .096 amps, or .054 amps. Once we know I(2), we can calculate R2 using formula B. R2 = 48 volts/.054 amps, or about 889 ohms.

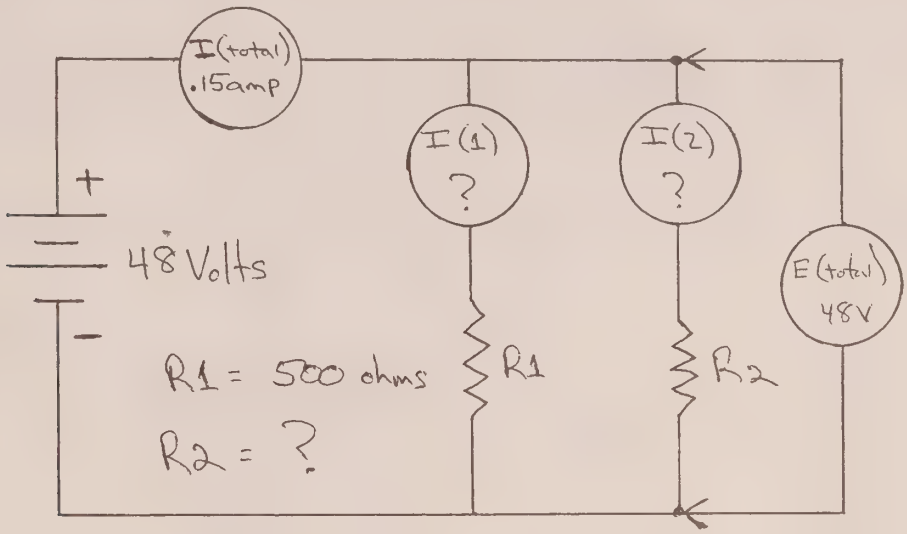
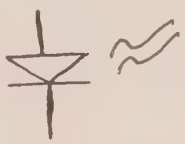


figure 3a

It is possible to have a circuit which combines both series and parallel components. When using Ohm's law with these types of circuits, it is often useful to treat each component separately before treating the circuit as a whole. In figure 4, you will find a series/parallel circuit with various values given. As a brain teaser, see if you can determine the following unknown values: R2, R3, E(R2), E(R3), and I(2). As a final test, draw a circuit which is equivalent to figure 4 but having only one resistor in place of the four shown. What would the value of this resistor be? The circuit you end up with will look like that of figure 1.

At the begining of the column, I promised you a practical application of Ohm's law. By now, you probably think I have forgotten about that, but not so (maybe by now you wish that I would forget about it!). Anyway, here we go.....

The light emitting diode, or LED as it is called, has become quite common place on many of today's scanner products. These devices are practical to use because they take up very little space and consume much less current than a conventional light bulb. Schematically, an LED is represented by the following symbol:



When current flows through the diode in the forward direction, it gives off light which can then be used as some sort of indicator. Since LED's are semiconductor devices, they are limited in the maximum voltage and current which they can handle. Some LED's can operate at currents up to 35 milliamps (.035 amps), but they more typically are operated at about 20 milliamps. If the current were to exceed the maximum allowable limit, the LED would most likely be destroyed. For this reason, it is necessary to limit the amount of current flowing through an LED. This is accomplished by putting a resistor in series with the LED. The value of the resistor will determine the amount of current flowing in the LED and can thus be chosen so as to protect the LED from being destroyed. Figure 5 shows what this circuit would look like.

Let's assume that the LED is being used in a piece of equipment that is being run off of a car battery. In this case, the battery voltage will be roughly 13.8 volts. Now, let's say that, to be safe, we want to limit the current flowing through the LED to 15 milliamps (.015 amps). What value of resistance would we use to accomplish this? To do this, we can use formula B from above. R = 13.8 volts/.015 amps. Solving this equation gives us a value of 920 ohms. In actual fact, any value of resistance close to this value would work.

As I stated last month, understanding voltage, current and resistance is fundamental to understanding basic electricity. Equally as important is an understanding of Ohm's law which shows how these three basic electrical units are related. You can find further information on this subject in any good book dealing with electricity. It is so fundamental that you will almost always find this subject covered near the begining of the first chapter. Check your local library or book store for further reading.

Good luck in solving the problem I gave you. I will print the answers in next month's column.

'til then

Steve

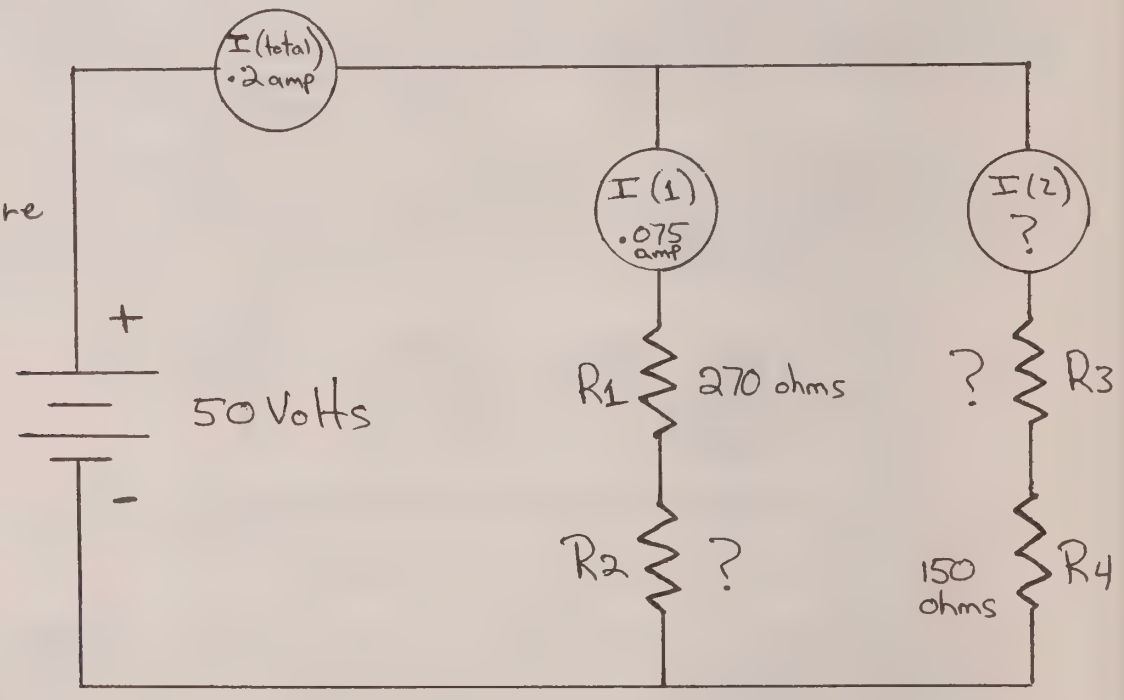


figure 4

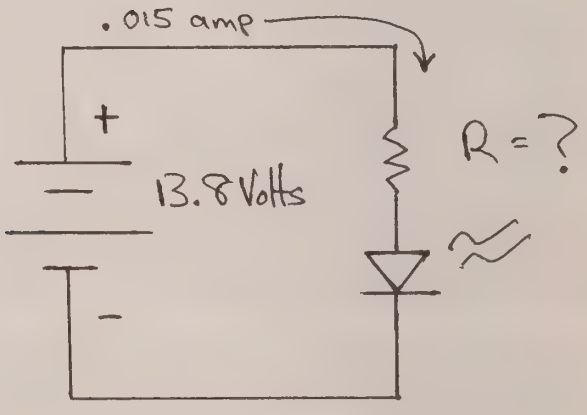


figure 5

VHF MARINE

Send information, articles, frequencies and their use, and questions that relate to private, commerical, and Coast Guard VHF maritime and inland waterways radio communications to:

Emmett L. Baxter, Jr., 4122 Granby St., Norfolk, VA 23504

Hello and,welcome to your May VHF-FM Marine Column.

Our first report comes from Carl (NY-117).He submits the following list of receptions he heard while at Stonehill College in North Eaton,Ma..He was using a Regency M-400 with a back of set antenna.

157.050 Mhz. (Ch.21) - U.S.C.G.Station Scituate,Ma.
U.S.C.G.Station Providencetown,Ma.
U.S.C.G.Marine Safety Office Providence,R.I.
U.S.C.G.Group Woods Hole,Ma.
157.075 Mhz. (Ch.81) - U.S.C.G.Station Point Allerton,Ma.
U.S.C.G.Marine Safety Office Providence,R.I.
157.100 Mhz. (Ch.22) - U.S.C.G.Group Boston,Ma.
U.S.C.G.Group Woods Hole,Ma.
157.150 Mhz. (Ch.23) - U.S.C.G.Marine Safety Office Providence,R.I.
157.175 Mhz. (Ch.83) - U.S.C.G.Group Woods Hole,Ma.

UNITS: U.S.C.G.C.TOWLINE - Marine Safety Office - Providence,R.I.
U.S.C.G.C.HENNEPIN - Group Woods Hole,Ma.
U.S.C.G.C.POINT JACKSON - Group Woods Hole,Ma.
U.S.C.G.C.44307 - Station Point Allerton,Ma.
U.S.C.G.HELO - 1368 - Station Scituate,Ma.

While on vacation Carl sent in the following additional report. He was vacationing in Longboat Key,Fl.,which is 50 miles south of Tampa. He used a Regency M-400 receiver and a homemade dipole antenna. The following is a list of units he heard.

U.S.COAST GUARD: Group Fort Myers Beach,Fl.
Group St.Petersburg,Fl.
Station Cortez,Fl.
Station Naples,Fl.
Station Lake Worth,Fl.
Station Clearwater,Fl.
Sarasota Auxiliary Flotilla 84
Light Station Egmont Key
CG-41370 - Station Cortez
Cutter Point Thatcher - Sarasota

Our next report comes from George (CA-TO-001).George lives in the Stockton,Ca. area. He receives the Stockton Marine Operator (Ship-to-Shore) on 162.000 Mhz. all the time from Groveland and from Stockton.The distance between Stockton and Groveland is 60 miles one way on the road.

George uses a Bearcat 250 with a Hustler discone antenna up 30 feet from the ground.He lives at a 3,500 ft. elevation.

Stockton,Ca. Marine Mobile Phone - 162.000 Mhz. & 161.950 Mhz.

Other Marine Phone Frequencies: Ch. 24 - 161.800 Mhz.
Ch. 25 - 161.850 Mhz.
Ch. 26 - 161.900 Mhz.
Ch. 27 - 161.950 Mhz.
Ch. 28 - 162.000 Mhz.
Ch. 84 - 161.825 Mhz.
Ch. 85 - 161.875 Mhz.
Ch. 86 - 161.925 Mhz.
Ch. 87 - 161.975 Mhz.
Emergency & Safety Ch. 16 - 156.800 Mhz.
Ch. 06 - 156.300 Mhz.

Our next report comes from Sid (CAN-109).Sid sent us a copy of "Expo86 Marine,Advisory". This booklet is about visiting Expo86 by boat.It is a very well written and produced booklet by the Canadian Coast Guard.

It covers all of the boating area surrounding Vancouver and in Vancouver.Some of the things that it also covers are Expo86 sites, Kitsilano CG Base,Boat Services,Pleasure Craft Traffic Instructions, Vessel Traffic Services,Communications,Marine Weather Services, Searc and Rescue Week, Coast Guard Day,Special Navigation Aids, Search and Rescue and Expo86 Pleasure Craft VHF Radio Services.

Canadian Coast Guard Stations will broadcast weather warnings navigation hazards on VHF Channels 21B (161.650),Weather WX-1 (162.550),WX-2 (162.400) or WX-3 (162.475). Ship to Shore Radio can be made on Ch. 26 or 84 (161.900 & 161.825). A special VHF continuous Expo 86 Marine Advisory will be Broadcast on ch. 81B (161.675). Vancouver C.G. will monitor Ch.66A (156.325) to pro assistance to the mariners.

COAST GUARD INFORMATION: The Coast Guard has introduced a new helicopter into its lineup.The Dolphin HH-65A short range helicopter.Coast Guard Air Station New Orleans is the first operational unit to receive the short range helicopter.Known busiest all-helicopter air station in the Coast Guard,New O responds to more than 500 calls for help a year and is resp more than 500 miles of coastline. The Air Station,which has Sikorsky HH-52A Sea Guard helicopters and Sikorsky HH-3F Pe helicopters since the 1960's,is scheduled to receive five Dolphins.
The above Coast Guard info was a edited reprint of a artic entitled"New Species of Dolphin to be introduced to the Gu and is from the Winter Edition of the Coast Guard Auxiliar entitled "The Navigator".

COAST GUARD EQUIPMENT: CG-41317 - Base Honolulu,Ha.
CG-1422 Helo - Air Station Corpus Ch
CG-41435 - Seattle,Wa. area
CG-165533 - Seattle,Wa. area

Our next report comes from Gary (NY-291). He sent in a l good Coast Guard infomation which will be printed in this col future columns.Gary reports hearing the following CG Aircraft on Channels 21,23,81 & 83: CG-1360,CG-1370,CG-1372,CG-1407 & C All of the above are HH-52A Sea Guard Helos working out of CG A Station Brooklyn,NY. He belives that Brooklyn does not use HF t often.He has only caught them testing on 5692 before units becom airborne and then "Switching back to Uniform" (U=UHF??).From his monitoring of 5692 and 5696 it seems that the Short Range Recover, HH52A helos tend to stay on the VHF Marine Channels,as he's only caught a few on HF.

In his last letter he mentioned 164.300 Mhz. as being listed as CG Helicopter Frequency for Floyd Bennett Field in Brooklyn.To date h has monitored the helos listed above,but apparently the frequency is not used to often.He believes that most of the traffic on this channel is the U.S.Marshalls or some other federal law enforcement agency. He is also compiling a list of tugs. He researches each tug in a book called "Merchant Vessels of the U.S." which gives data such as;Dimensions,horsepower,when & where built,owner,call letters & etc.. He has also been in touch with Steven Lang,the author of "On the Hawser".He operates a business called Tugboat Photos & Research,2861 Bardy Road,Santa Rosa,Ca. 95404 - The last item is encluded for any tugboat nut.

ED+++I thank Gary for his input and hope that he will continue to help since he sends in information that I have trouble getting sometimes.

Anyone reading this column that can help Gary in his special interest of Coast Guard Aircraft please send it to me and I will pass it on to him.

Gary's information on Seventh Coast Guard District small vessel

assignments are as follows.It mainly pertains to SAR missions and it is used as a followup to last months column.Please note that all these vessels are VHF Marine Radio equipped.

Marine Safety Office Miami - 2 - 17 ft. Utility Boats
Marine Safety Office Key West - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Rescue Center Miami - 1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office Jacksonville - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office Tampa - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office Charleston - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office Savannah - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Base Charleston - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
2 - 30 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Station Tybee - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Georgetown - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
Station St.Simon Island - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Base Mayport - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
Station Port Canaveral - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Ponce DeLeon Inlet - 1 - 44 ft. Motor Lifeboat
1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Group Miami - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Station Fort Pierce - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Lake Worth Inlet - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 25 ft. Motor Surf Boats
Station Fort Lauderdale - 3 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Base Miami Beach - 4 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
2 - 30 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 25 ft. Motor Surf Boat
Group Key West - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Station Islamorada - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
Station Marathon - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Key West - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Fort Myers Beach - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 18 ft. Utility Boat
Station Clearwater - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Station Yankeetown - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
Station St.Petersburg - 1 - 41 ft. Utility Boat
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Station Cortez - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
1 - 30 ft. Utility Boat
Base San Juan - 2 - 41 ft. Utility Boats
Marine Safety Office San Juan - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office St. Croix - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office Port Ponce - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat
Marine Safety Office St.Thomas - 1 - 17 ft. Utility Boat

The above list sent in by Gary has been edited to allow for publication.It is published so you members can figure where certain boats involved in rescues are based.If boat numbers become available then they will also be published.

ED+++It is very much fun to hear small Coast Guard vessels involved in dramatic rescues and other cases and try to figure out which station they are from.It can keep your attention for hours..

Again our thanks to Gary for his timely submissions and anyone having any information on Coast Guard Communications,Vessels,Small Boats,Aircraft,Operations and etc. please send it in to me.I can copy and return any material you have if copies need to be made.

Well thats about it for this month. Let me hear from you so this column can continue to be as you want it.

RCMA NEW MEMBERS LIST

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CALA646 - RICK GAILY;13442 RELIANCE ST;ARLETA;CA;91331
CALA647 - CRAIG STALNAKER;536 GROVE PLACE;GLENDALE;CA;91206
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WI 084 - JOHN P. JOHNSON;1905 E. LEXINGTON BLVD;EAU CLAIRE;WI;54701
WV 018 - PHILIP DYE;P.O. BOX 401;BRIDGEPORT ;WV;26330

MEMBERSHIP CARDS AND BADGES

RCMA has no badges, decals, or membership cards for sale or distribution. The label on your newsletter is your membership card. While other clubs may have gimmicks or commercial good deals, our 'good deal' is your newsletter. You determine its content because you write it.

MAILING PROCEDURES

The newsletter mailed each month has a cover date for the following month. This practice is followed so that the US Post Office can deliver your issue no later than the first of the month designated on the cover.

New members whose applications are received before the end of the month will begin receiving the newsletter the following month. The first issue will be dated the month after that — as described above.

RENEWAL PROCEDURES

During the month your membership — and therefore your newsletter delivery — is due to expire, you will receive a renewal notice in the form of a postcard. It contains all the information you need to continue receiving the newsletter.

Renewal checks and new membership applications received by RCMA's General Manager, P.O. Box 542, Silverado, CA 92676, are processed for deposit on a weekly basis. Actual computer updating is done at the end of each month. If your check/MO is received after this cut-off date, you will miss the next issue of the newsletter and your new renewal date will be moved back accordingly.

PRORATED MEMBERSHIPS

Due to postage costs and other considerations, membership applications or renewals for any sum less than the current rate are prorated accordingly. This means that the renewal date will be due in less than a year. Please do not send more money to finish the year; just renew when your prorated date comes up.

Also because of postage costs, RCMA cannot comply with member requests to supply back issues free of additional charge (see the monthly Calendar section regarding ordering of back issues). If a late renewal results in a missed issue, the newsletter can be ordered from RCMA's secretary.

ADDRESS CHANGES

MEMBER notifications of address changes are also updated at the end of each month. If this type of address change notice arrives after the cut-off date, the mailing label will not reflect the new address until the following month.

The newsletter is mailed 3rd class under a bulk mail permit. When a member's address change is supplied by the POST OFFICE (instead of by the member), the charge to the club is 30¢.

SPECIAL FREQUENCY REQUESTS

Get in touch with your local RCMA group (see monthly Calendar section for chapter listings) or use the Contact/Information Wanted column for frequencies in your area. RCMA is not yet set up for national distribution of frequencies, although ultimately, the 'big picture' could include copies of the FCC and IRAC data bases, a fast computer, and software to select and sort in any order.

Contributions of frequencies and other material must be sent to the appropriate newsletter editor. (Editors use their own discretion in printing material sent them by non-members.) Data sent to P.O. Box 4563 is always subject to delay and sometimes cannot be forwarded because of postage costs.

DISCLAIMER

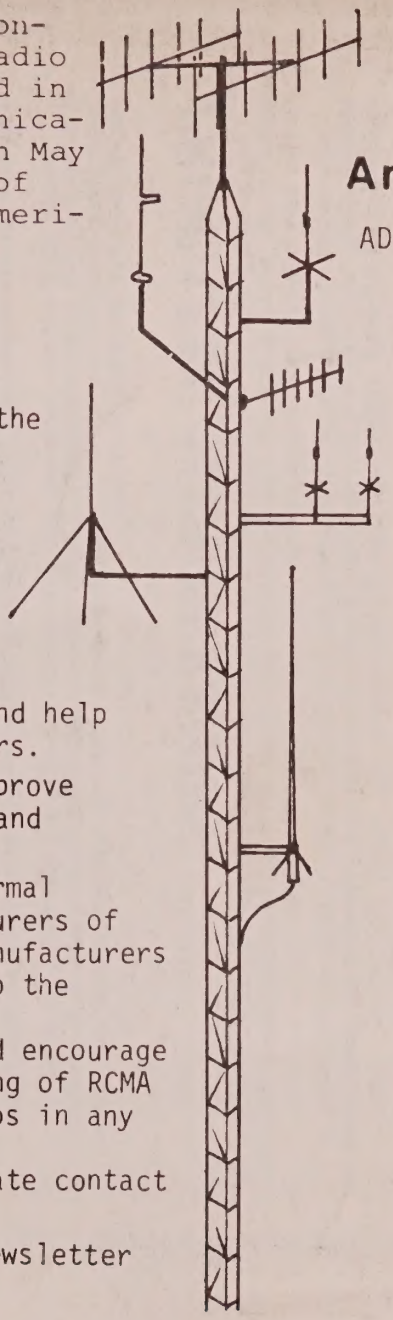
RCMA is a non-profit club for scanner enthusiasts. Neither RCMA or its newsletter are affiliated with, participate in the management of, or are responsible for, any other organization or publication. This disclaimer includes application to POLICE CALL, an annual publication put out by RCMA's good friend Gene Hughes. Queries about this publication cannot be answered by RCMA.

PLEASE REMEMBER — When writing to RCMA for any reason, include your membership number. Use it on your correspondence, checks, or money orders. RCMA tries hard to be responsive to your questions/problems. Using your membership number when you write helps us be of help to you.

The Radio Communications Monitoring Association is a radio club for persons interested in listening to two-way communications. RCMA was founded in May 1975 and is a Full Member of the Association of North American Radio Clubs (ANARC).

The goals of RCMA are:

1) To provide a fraternity for those who seriously pursue the hobby of monitor radio listening.
2) To try to be knowledgeable about two-way radio systems and operations.
3) To promote an understanding of the legal and ethical uses of monitor receivers.
4) To share information with and help other monitor radio listeners.
5) To try to understand and improve receivers, antenna systems and related equipment.
6) To offer suggestions and formal recommendations to manufacturers of monitor receivers and to manufacturers of other products related to the hobby.
7) To offer suggestions for and encourage the organizing and conducting of RCMA meetings and tours for groups in any geographic area.
8) To encourage and to facilitate contact between members.
9) To publish a regular club newsletter devoted to the hobby.



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